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For Zion's Herald.

GLACIERS AND GLACIAL ACTION.

In the statement of a theory of glacial action unlike the one considered in a former communication,* and new so far as I know, it may be proper to state the circumstances of its first suggestion to my own thoughts.

In my travels in Wisconsin, I have had occasion to cross portions of two large fields of ice—Lake Winnebago, ten by forty miles in extent, and Green Bay, one hundred miles in length, with a breadth of thirty or forty miles at the northern end, narrowing down to a point at the other extremity. The phenomena I am to speak of are common to both. My numerical estimates will be sufficiently accurate for their intended use.

These sheets of water are entirely frozen over during the winter, and are traveled by teams throughout. Across the breadth of Green Bay, at intervals of about twenty miles, are *seams* which open and shut at irregular intervals, and to a varying extent, not exceeding perhaps six feet. Along the entire line of these ruptures, broken ice is piled in a ridge of growing height, perhaps four or five feet at its maximum elevation. The opening and shutting proceeds with increase of the ice ridge until spring breaks up the ice field. On Lake Winnebago, so far as I observed, the opening and ice ridge were in the direction of its length. I further noticed, as the winter advanced, that the ice was forced up the inclined shores in broken masses, the accumulation increasing until spring.

I could not but inquire for the hidden power which was alternately stretching and contracting these vast areas. The irregular periodicity of the phenomenon, and the constant ice growth on the lines of rupture and around the shores, also claimed inquiry. I knew that solids were subject to expansion and contraction by the alternating vicissitudes of weather, but had not particularly thought of ice as subject to this law. The phenomena I saw suggested it, and consulting authorities, I found it liable to greater changes under varying thermal conditions than other solids. My past experience then suggested abundant corroboration. On very cold nights, the ice ponds on which I skated in boyhood, would crack with a sound not unlike thunder, and seams in different directions, through which the water passed, gave evidence of contraction. Vessels of frozen water would show the ice drawn inward from the vessel's sides, in extreme cold weather. But on these immense sheets I saw the results on a scale of unfamiliar vastness, and pressed nature for more of its great secrets. Accepting weather vicissitudes as cause, the explanation was not difficult.

These waters, by reason of their extent, are liable to great agitation by winds, during which they cannot be frozen solid. Calm intervals being limited to a day or two, the first permanent freezing over must occur under intense cold, as such only can so seal the water in the short period allowed as to be proof against the turbulence of the swift-coming wintry wind. Under such frost action the ice will have nearly its greatest density.

Soon the rigor mitigates. An unclouded sun and a south wind warm and expand the monster sheet, which seeks corresponding amplitude of space for its enlarging self. The growth will be in infinitesimal degrees, but inexorably sure. The shore inclinations will receive the first pressure; but when resistance here interposed becomes superior to the strength of the growing sheet, it is bent and broken along some channel way, where depth of water or later freezing renders it weakest, or where shore configuration conduces to the same result. On this line of rupture, as expansion proceeds, the ice will be broken and thrown upward, forming a ridge, or will be pressed beneath until expansion ceases. The produce of the ice growth thus far has been pushed upon the shores, or disposed of in fragments above or below the lines of rupture.

But anon there comes an airy pressure from poleward. The arctic rigors displace the south winds' warmth, and the thermal register shows 20° — where yesterday it was 40°+. The ice suddenly shuts up its pores, and draws in its ambitious flanks. Openings appear along the shores, and the transverse seams gape and disclose an open line of water, six feet or less in breadth, as the chill is more or less severe. The exposed water, however, is soon frozen over, and a new contribution of ice is added to the former total. The cold which contracts the mass equally favors the freezing of the water, and the sundered sections are wedged apart when density is at its maximum. Softened weather again expands the sheet, grown thicker by continued frost, and more terrible in its alternate action. The new-formed ice being weakest, is chewed up and spewed out above and below the interior ruptures, and the breakage may extend into the original ice, while further displacement and accumulation will occur on the shores.

Thus the vicissitudes of winter operate on the ice until spring comes and ends the strife. The result on the whole is a gradual accumulation of ice in broken masses, submerged or piled on interior lines or around the shores. Expansion and contraction being equal may each be represented by 3, and if no other element was involved, the ice sheet would fluctuate in extent between two extremes with no absolute increase. But the interpolation of new ice where contraction has made bare the water surface is equal also to 3, which gives that amount of absolute gain at each weather alternation. Here, thought I, is possibly the force of glacial action, modified by differing circumstances. Subsequent examination has made reasonably sure to me that which was only suspicion at first.

My hypothesis is, that meteorological vicissitude and abundant available supplies of material for glacial growth combined, constitute an agency competent to such effects, in precise quantity and form as glaciers show, and ought to have credit therefor. An agent which will effect displacement and resupply of the glacial mass, corresponding to the amount and rate of its motion, and distributed as is the motion, is the desideratum, and I shall show, as I think satisfactorily, that the agency specified is competent to the requirement.

Displacement, or mere motion of mass, will exhaust the glacier. Motion must be secured, and size of mass retained, which requires resupply corresponding with displacement precisely, in amount, place and time.

An illustration will help to apprehend the principle involved and its application. If a green board is nailed to its bearings, its breadth parallel with the horizon, the seasoning will produce many rents in the direction of its length. The horizontal shrinkage will show itself mostly in the longitudinal rents, and the board will lose but little of its breadth, being held by the nails. If the rents should now be solidly filled with added wood, and water applied, the board will expand beyond its original limits to the extent of the added wood. The board will continue to grow so long as the process of drying, filling and wetting continues.

Passing to the glacier, I will first show how much displacement and resupply of its mass is necessary to meet the requirement of its motion. Taking into account the relative slow advance of the subjacent and lateral parts of the glacier, it is doubtful if their average advance will exceed 150 feet per annum. To secure this rate of motion will require the displacement and resupply, throughout the glacier's entire extent, distributed as is its motion, a mass equal to a transverse section of itself 150 feet in length. This will be about 1-800 of a glacier 25 miles long.

Ice is formed at a temperature of 32°+, and is liable to a temperature as low as 30°—. The extremes include a range of 62°. Lead, in a transition of temperature of that extent, will vary in size 1-350 of its whole. Ice, in such transition, will vary much more, say 1-300 of its whole. The shrinkage and expansion of the glacier are in two directions—one vertical, alternately reducing and increasing the thickness of the mass, the other horizontal. A notable difference in the effect of the two should be observed. The board used for illustration, in passing through the process described, will grow only in width, not in thickness, because vertical shrinkage being on one central plane leaves no openings to be filled. In that direction, shrinkage and expansion will be equal, and the original dimension will return at every transition. So in the glacier, vertical shrinkage depresses the mass, but leaves no openings. Horizontally, in length and width, the contraction will manifest itself in openings nearly equal to the shrinkage. The great spread of the glacier in length and width, its immense weight, and being interlocked with mountain spurs, bolted through with rock islands, and frozen to its base, its flanks of two or five miles in breadth, and forty miles in length, cannot be drawn into a common centre. It is inexorably held to its bearings, as is the nailed board, and the results are similar in both. Their horizontal extent is but slightly diminished, but splits, rents and fissures traverse them, modified in direction in the board by its ligneous fibre, while in the glacier the sunderings will be lengthwise, transverse and variously irregular. If the whole shrinkage of the glacier is about 1-300 of its whole, and one half be discounted for vertical reduction, then 1-600, the result of horizontal contraction, will be nearly the amount of openness in the mass, varying in form from the vast cavern and gorge to molecular and sponge-like receptivity, constituting a vast circulating apparatus, ramifying more or less largely the monster body, and giving immense capacity for its proper alimentation and growth.

Such results in the glacier by winter agency, may not have been much written about or observed, for a very good reason. This is the winter mood of the glacier, when it is shriveled, cracked, griped and torn by winter rigor. The monster strife and rending are known only by the groans extorted, which echo like thunder voices in human ears down in the more hospitable valleys. Neither philosopher nor literary dilletanti mingle with these stormy experiences. If some hardy peasant, by accident or necessity, is compelled to such fellowship, he finds the icy horrors veiled with a coat of snow of uncertain depth, whose treacherous smoothness is no index of the distortion it hides. But experience, instinct and imagination haunt him with fear of concealed mouths and monster bowels, which have swallowed up some former dwellers of his hamlet. When the philosophic man surveys the locality the scene is changed; the winter covering has disappeared, and the savage aspects of the glacier are changed to complacency. It has been fed to utter repletion, and no traces remain of winter wrath but scars and superficial disfigurement.

Winter contraction having given large receptivity to the glacier, let the effects of a change of temperature be noted. The spring showers and fervors will melt the snows and set the waters flowing over the glacial surface. Gravity, and the capillary forces will drive it through and into all the complicated recesses of the mass. The low temperature within will freeze the recent contributions of water, and before any considerable expansion shall have occurred, the honey-combed mass will have become an entire solid, and its state will correspond with that of the board when seasoned and its rents are solidly filled with added wood. The advance of spring and summer will now expand the mass in amount equal to its shrinkage; but the loss of shrinkage having been made up before expansion, it will give an addition to the original mass, put on inwardly, as the growing animal puts on flesh and fat. Precisely where and when the expansion occurs will the flowage appear.

For all the purposes of an argument, it is true enough to say that material expansion is irresistible to material obstacle, whether the expanding body is a solid or fluid, steam or gas. By such action, matter in its most resistible forms and bulky masses is moved, bent or broken, or some way modified. The globe has been torn and ruptured on long lines, and disfigured by mountain ridges and deep gorges, the result of expansion in some of its localities.

Matter cannot *be* unless in some *place*. Increase of material mass, at any point, is impossible, unless its equivalent of space is conquered and held. Material *expansion* is equivalent to material *creation*, so far as a demand for space is concerned. The production of a molecule of matter, in either way, is the result of throes which not only make it *to be*, but also clear a space for it *to be in*. Nature having need of material expansion, has secured its object by making it the major force. Every born particle comes to being capable of elbowing for itself space, either as against individual particles or against all the particles in the universe combined and solidified by gravity and cohesion.

To power of this kind we refer the continuous displacements in the glacier, which show the phenomenon of flowage—a power to which gravity or cohesion are nearly as nothing. By such an agency the ice mass on a level plane, where gravity is as zero, can be moved. On an inclination, the least resistance and most concurrent force are down the grade, the major result will therefore be in that direction. On a horizontal base, the resistance being equal in all directions, the expansive force will have equal effect in all directions horizonward.

This theory accounts for the different rates of motion in different parts of the glacier. Motion being the result of variations of temperature, will be greatest in those portions of the body most affected by weather vicissitude, which will be on the upper surface. The effect of temperature producing motion, will also be as the mass affected. Accordingly, accelerated motion, the result of greater displacement, will be shown on the central lines, or deep channel ways of the glacier.

The bays, coves and lateral recesses of the glacier are found to have a movement outward, corresponding in rate with the main lines, as their masses or depths are. By the gravity theory, being relieved of the main pressure, they ought to show quiesence, but by the theory of this paper, they ought to have an annual growth and flow, corresponding to the main glacier as are the masses of the two, and their respective conditions to be affected by weather influence shall be; and such, I believe, is the showing of fact.

The slight accelerations which Prof. Forbes thought he discovered on the steep slopes, ought, by the gravity theory, to be proportioned to the steepness, which they are not. By the present theory, gravity is a concurrent force on slopes, and only there. Where gravity is strongest, viz., on the steepest slopes, slight acceleration should appear. Expansion, the primary force of motion, will give uniform rate on all grades. Gravity concurring on slopes, and intensely as the steepness, will of course give more effect there. But being sole in the acceleration, and only slightly contributing to motion, its increase ought to be very small. But if gravity is the only agent of motion, and has all its leverage from descent, as it certainly does, the quickening of motion on steep slopes should correspond with the great increase of leverage given, which it certainly does not.

Allowing that winter contraction will give the glacier inward receptivity to the extent of 1-600 of its mass, this also will be the measure of spring absorption, to which should be added 1-9 of itself for increase by freezing. The total, then, of the spring contribution will be 1-540 of the glacier's whole, from which will result the flowage during the summer's expansion. In this estimate horizontal expansion only is accounted of; fifty per cent. being discounted for vertical growth. This should give an annual flow of 226 feet in a glacier 25 miles long.

By this law of action, the extent of flow should correspond to the extent of the mass. If a vessel filled with water is heated, the overflow by expansion will be as the amount in the vessel. The glacier may be considered as contained in a cauldron of peculiar shape. The expansion by summer heat will, in amount, be proportioned to the glacier's whole. And since because the vast resistance, and the concurring force of gravity are down the grade, the flow will be that way, it follows that the amount of ice mass which shall pass a given point in the channel way will be proportioned to the mass above.

The object of the writer being to define the force and law of glacial action in general, no attention has been given to innumerable conditions which will modify such action in particular cases.

J. H. JENNE.

* See a communication commenced in the Herald of March 8th, and concluded in next issue.

For Zion's Herald.

SONG OF THE FREEDMEN.

BY H. B. WARDWELL.

Thank God! we bow no more as slaves
Above our kindred's nameless graves;
But lift our brows in freedom's air,
And feel His spirit passing there!

We heard the hosts of battle tread
Where fell the dying and the dead;
We saw their starry banners fly
Like flame along God's arching sky.

We saw the war-cloud's sombre fold,
Above the bursting thunders rolled;
And saw above the strife of men
The liberating angel then.

The tyrant's thrall is broke at last,
And freedom's day is dawning fast;
Oppression's starless night is o'er,
That stretched in gloom from shore to shore.

The slave mart of despotic gain
No longer holds its bloody reign;
The starry flag no more shall wave
In mockery of the fettered slave.

Then wake the anthem of the free,
And let it roll from sea to sea;
And may the future years of time
Revive no more earth's darkest crime!

For Zion's Herald.

PASTOR JOHN SHERMAN.

The world often affords strange contrasts and contradictions of character. Amid gloomy surroundings beautiful lives often appear, extracting nourishment from a hard soil. The Elder Puritanism presented a rough surface, stern and forbidding features, the iron age of religion, hard, inflexible and repulsive to those viewing it from outside; but at the same time disclosing occasionally rare germs that press through the incrustation and display upon the surface a wealth of many-hued beauty, reminding one of bursts of mellow sunlight poured through rifts in the clouds, or of the modest gentian, that child of "the sere autumn," smiling from the hedge amid the chill airs of November, or exhibiting to the passer by from the dark glen its gorgeous robes of purple and velvet which no royal attire can equal, as though it would say to us "see how amid this darkening picture, this universal decay of nature, I am able to rise in fresh beauty and to shed the fragrance of a new and better life on this world of sin."

Of this we have an illustration in the case of John Sherman, pastor of the church of Watertown in early days, who, while the Pilgrims were hanging witches, making inquisitional researches into men's consciences and banishing those not able to pronounce their shiboleth from his high pulpit, was uttering messages of mercy and love to the people.

The pastor was born in Dedham, England, December 26, 1613, and trained under the ministry of the celebrated John Rogers, grandson of the martyr, through whose agency in conjunction with that of his excellent parents, his mind very early took a decidedly religious direction. As a child, he was obedient, reverent and studious. More fully than most of his age, he appreciated books and schools, taking with him in all his studies a matured and Christian spirit. It is related that he was never chastised but once; and that was for furnishing to his idle schoolmates the heads of sermons to enable them to meet the demand that their teacher made upon them.

At an early age he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied with uncommon diligence and success, which, together with his religious zeal, gave him the appellation of a College Puritan. Through all opposition and obliquy, however, he persevered, holding fast his integrity and taking in 1629 his A. B., and in 1633 his second degree. The ensuing year, seeing but slight prospect of usefulness in England, he emigrated to America.

Watertown, Mass., was then recently settled; and to this new field the young emigrant with a few relatives resorted, and there opened his gospel message on a Thanksgiving day, the services being held in the open air, under one of the magnificent trees of the ancient forest. He was not settled at Watertown, as has sometimes been stated, but merely preached on the invitation of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Phillips. The discourse, however, made an impression so happy and deep as to secure in later years a call from the church, after the removal of their then pastor. Several ministers were present, and all said to have "wondered exceedingly to hear a subject so accurately handled by one who had never before performed any any such public exercise."

At this early date the people about Boston had begun to feel that the place was too strait for them, and they were seeking new homes in the vicinity of Long Island Sound. Into this train Sherman fell, and settled at New Haven, where he occasionally preached to the delight of the people. In view of this popularity, Hooker and Stone, the ministers of Hartford, said in a clerical assembly, "Brethren, we must look well to ourselves and our ministry, or this young divine will outdo us all." Such gifts were demanded by the churches. From Milford, from Boston, from London even he received calls to the pastoral office, but steadily refused, devoting himself for a time to the duties of civil life, and served several years as a magistrate of the Colony, with every prospect of becoming a leading and highly influential man.

But upon the death of Mr. Phillips, of Watertown, in 1644, the church directed their attention to Mr. Sherman as the most fit person to become his successor in the pastoral work. The invitation having been accepted, he was installed sometime previous to 1648, and from that date continued sole pastor of the church till his death in 1685. In 1674, on account of his advancing age, the town took measures to secure the services of Mr. Clark as his colleague; but failing in this, no further effort was made till 1680, when the subject was again agitated, and the town voted, "in regard of the bodily weakness that is upon pastor Sherman, that he stands in need of a helper to carry on the work of the ministry." But for a cause not now known, the plan failed, and he labored alone to the end of life, being attacked with disease while delivering his final sermon in Sudbury pulpit. Among his own people Sherman was remarkably popular to the last. Joined to a fine physique, a tall, manly form, a benevolent aspect, a ready and flowing elocution, the result of an ardent temperament, and devout heart, was a clear and comprehensive intellect, and a well balanced judgment. Dr. Francis, one of his successors at Watertown, pays to him a deserved tribute.

"Mr. Sherman," he observes, "improved the powers of his mind, naturally strong and penetrating, by profound and indefatigable study. His philological learning is reported to have been much beyond the usual attainments of even such as were considered good scholars. But his favorite studies out of his professional course, were the mathematical and astronomical sciences. In these pursuits he was the first man in the country at that time. He left many astronomical calculations in manuscript which were never published. So desirous was he of being useful, that he sometimes undertook the humble task of preparing almanacs for the people. In these he inserted pious and pertinent reflections, instead of that frivolous and useless matter with which these publications are so often filled. The study of the exact sciences on which he bestowed so much attention, while it sharpened his powers of reasoning and discrimination, did not impair the energy or eloquence of his preaching. His sermons are said to have been so distinguished by the beauties of a rich and fervid imagination, and by an unaffected and impressive loftiness of style, that he was commonly called the 'Golden-mouthed preacher.' Though his discourses were frequently extemporaneous, they were always well arranged and full of thought. Being a devout and unwearied student of the Scriptures, his public instructions enlightened the mind as well as warmed the hearts of his hearers. In conversation it was his habit to say but little. But what he said was pointed, and likely to be remembered; and when he was told by his more loquacious companions, that he had learned the art of silence, he sometimes advised them to attend more to the art themselves. So vigorous was his memory that his own mind became his library; and so highly respected was his judgment, that when he was consulted, as he very frequently was, his opinion was generally considered final. His mental powers remained vigorous and keen to the time of his death; and his last discourse was listened to with admiration for its richness of thought and energy of language."

As may be supposed, a man of such qualities and so highly appreciated at home, had an influence abroad. He was chosen a Fellow of the Corporation of Harvard College shortly after his settlement, and held the office till the close of life. He also once a fortnight, for a period of thirty years, lectured before the students and such others as chose to attend. Of the Reforming Synod, convened in Boston in 1679, he was one of the joint moderators. In 1682, he preached the sermon before the Convention of Congregational ministers in Massachusetts—the first of the series that was printed.

The pastor was twice married, and if Cotton Mather may be credited, had no less than twenty-six children. But after making due abatement for the fervid imagination of Cotton, it will be safe to set down the number at fourteen—the number actually found in the town registry.

It is a singular circumstance, that from so numerous a family, no descendants in the male line, are now known to be living. The Shermans so widely spread through the country, are the descendants of his brother, his cousin, and one or two less intimate relations—all the descendants of old Thomas Sherman, of Yoxly in Suffolk, Eng., who lived in the days of Henry VIII. The pastor's descendants are, however, quite numerous in the female line, bearing the names of Willard, Battelle, Shattuck, Barnes, etc.

S.

For Zion's Herald.

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—A New Yorker by birth and early education, and a New Englander by later education and by sixteen years' of labor in connection with the Biblical Institute at Concord, New Hampshire, I ought to feel a deep interest in the rising ministry of both these sections of our Zion. And so I do. The idea of securing a specific or professional education for the work of the ministry in our church is doubtless a growing idea. And yet it has not advanced as rapidly as I supposed it would twenty years ago. And I am greatly surprised that it does not grow as fast in New England as it does in New York. About twice as many students from the State of New York are now connected with the Biblical Institute as from New England. During the last five years we have had from New England 90 students, from New York 122 students, and from other States 70 students. I simply state these facts and leave them, being quite unable to account for them. When I remember that the New York students travel some three or four hundred miles, leaving their friends and homes with much difficulty and expense in order to reach Concord, and the New Englanders have the institution in their very midst, and moreover it is a child of their own begetting, I am still more led to marvel. Is it on the principle that "distance lends enchantment to the view?" or that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country?" Or is it from some other cause?

Such appear to be the facts. The philosophy of them is of but very little moment, so far as I now see. One thing is evident: That *far too few* of our young men, candidates for our ministry both in New York and New England, seek for themselves a thorough education for the work of the ministry. And then far too many of this few appear to be in hot haste to "join Conference." A deep, thorough, powerful scholarship is not according to their taste.

The idea of *graduating* is generally agreeable; and so the idea of getting through in two years is more agreeable than that of staying three years, the prescribed time. Our young men are not sufficiently willing "to labor and to wait" for the ripe fruits of scholarship by long and faithful study. They forget the fact that the most precious metals, as gold and silver, are only secured after the most persistent and long-continued labor. Let the young men, and let the people know, that a solid, brilliant, *golden* minister cannot be had without long continued study and mental labor. A profound and comprehensive knowledge of the Scriptures cannot be had without this great price. Let the young minister study, therefore, let the professors teach him, and let the people, and Presiding Elders, and Bishops even, let him alone till he has had time to mature himself in the elements at least of sacred learning. For thirty years I have been most thoroughly convinced that the best and quickest way to get a full, round, well proportioned, symmetrical minister, such a minister as the people and the churches need and want, is to take the young man whose heart God has touched with the divine fire, and called to the divine work, and send him to college and then to the theological school. Let him stay the full term. Let him keep his heart warm while he is filling his head, and he will come out such a minister as the churches will delight to honor through a long and useful and happy ministry. Such is the rule. Let our young men heed it. Exceptions we admit of, where the rule cannot be complied with. But let our young men and our people seek to follow the rule. I have long been persuaded this is the better way. Other ways there are, but this is the more excellent way. In such way were made those great lights in the church, Martin Luther, James Arminius and John Wesley.

"Ah, me!" sighs the young man, "that will take me seven years!" to go to college and the Theological School. "Seven years! I can never stand that. Seven years. I am now twenty. I shall not be able to join Conference till twenty-seven years of age." Yes, young man. And is the age of twenty-seven too old to enter upon the divine work? Neither John the Baptist nor the Lord Jesus entered upon their ministry till thirty years of age. How is it that you can get ready so much sooner? Martin Luther and John Wesley not till their 32d year, and James Arminius not till his twenty-ninth year. Why should the young men of these days enter upon this most responsible of offices among men sooner than in ancient times. Do you say "Sinners will perish while I am studying?" Were not sinners perishing while John the Baptist was yet in the hill country of Judea, and while the Saviour was at Nazareth? Why should you be in such hot haste when the Saviour himself could afford to wait?

On the 13th of September next the 19th Junior Class of the Biblical Institute will assemble. It would cheer our hearts to see a large number. And yet we do not wish one young man to come too soon. A good English and classical education are needful pre-requisites to an entrance upon the study of the original Scriptures. While we exhort and earnestly entreat you to come up to this standard, we dare not exclude those whose circumstances preclude these attainments. Yet it is our duty to say, if not prepared to take the regular course, the partial course for the present will be your destiny. The faculty and trustees are agreed in this view, and we have come to a point in our history where increased stringency is demanded by the churches and Conferences patronizing our prophet school.

We would have the young men of the church contemplating the Methodist ministry, profoundly impressed with a sense of the dignity and responsibilities of the sacred calling. Vastly more learning and more talent are needed to make such a minister as the churches need, than is necessary to make a good physician or a good lawyer. Our young men should refuse to be content with anything less than the highest human attainments, always remembering that these must be baptized by the Divine fire.

STEPHEN M. VAIL.

For Zion's Herald.

DIVINE LOVE.

How boundless, how incomprehensible is Divine love! The mind may grow weary and falter in its attempt to grasp the great philosophical truths that lie all around it. Theology may be a puzzle which can baffle the mightiest efforts of the mind to comprehend; but the reality of divine love takes hold of the heart, and the heart becomes amazed at its own consciousness. It is a mystery; it permeates our souls as the water permeates the soil, yet how frequently we are unconscious of its presence. It accompanies every sensation of life, it gives every throb of joy, it imparts every expression of beauty. It is the spirit of nature; it inspires every songster, it breathes in every plant, it descends with every ray of light, it moves in every breeze. Science in its deep researches cannot fathom it, poetry in its flight among the stars cannot reach its height. The soul may stretch onward in its path of light forever, yet ever beyond its reach will lie new fountains of love unexplored.

J. M. HUTCHINS.

GONE HOME.

The loved is gone, the eyes are closed,
The heart on which our own reposed
Has ceased on earth its beating
She's passed from earth and earth's decay
Through death's dark night to endless day.
We hear her footsteps on the way
Like angel steps retreating.

The voice we fondly loved to hear,
For which sad memory drops a tear,
Has ceased on earth its singing;
But does it not in fairer skies,
Where angel music never dies,
Amid those harmonies arise
Which throughout heaven are ringing?

Our loss her gain, we fond believe;
And trusting thus we will not grieve,
Although our souls are riven;
Her earthly troubles all are o'er,
God wanted her, one angel more,
She is at home in heaven.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM NEW JERSEY.

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose your Yankee readers will consider anything from these parts as "foreign correspondence." So be it,—and it being so, I shall use the privilege usually accorded that class of writers, of being as gossipy and egotistical as I please Have you never noticed that after a man gets the right to say, "When I was in France," or "When I was in Jerusalem," &c., he may talk as long as he pleases about himself, and it is all right. Without stopping to philosophize over the fact, I shall, in the present and future lucubrations, assume all the rights and immunities of "when I was in Jersey." In fact, I suppose it was the lack of the boldness inspired by the foregoing considerations, that prevented my sending you something in the line of my Middletown promise before this time.

Up at the farm in "York State," where I took a short rest from those examination and commencement labors, before returning hither, I undertook one afternoon to describe a "Summer Thunder Storm in the Country." But alas for my genius, the thing didn't turn out well at all; the aforesaid storm, though commencing grandly and giving promise of all sorts of sublimities and other fine chances "*pro modo hifalutino*" of composition, first drove me into the house, where the women folks would insist upon shutting all the windows and doors, and then settled down into the most inglorious and matter-of fact drizzle-drozzle you ever saw. Ditto my letter on a "Summer Storm in the Country."

Is it to be supposed that your readers of "The Hub" and adjacent parts can be interested in the affairs of this remote circumference? Very well then; I'll make a beginning in what remains of this epistle, at enlightening your minds in regard to this notable—not to say, since the last election—notorious State of Jersey. Going at it scientifically, I begin with defining my subject.

New Jersey is bounded on the north by the city of New York, on the south by the city of Philadelphia, on the east by the "Fishing Banks," and on the west by the Pennsylvania Hessians. I believe scientific writers are agreed that the mental and moral characteristics of a people are largely influenced, if not absolutely governed, by their physical surroundings. (See Prof. Guyot's "Earth and Man," &c., &c.) The foregoing geographical definitions afford illustrations of this principle. New York, as is well known, is inhabited by a conglomeration of Dutch and Yankees; hence the Jerseymen of the northern section of the State have by various business transactions, carried through several generations, finally developed a degree of shrewdness that "beats the Dutch" outright, and has well nigh cleared this section of Yankee peddlers of all degrees.

Philadelphia, on the other hand, is equally well known as the dwelling place of the descendents of William Penn and his followers, who "did the fair thing" by the poor Indians—to wit: took deeds for their broad lands and forests, in consideration of sundry beautiful glass beads and several yards of divers-colored cloths, with perhaps a hatchet and gun or two thrown in for good Quaker measure, you know. Hence Southern Jersey is characterized by a shrewdness quite equal to that of the North, only if you are to be "taken in and done for," it will be in a more pious and plausible way, with fewer words and more edifying gravity.

The inhabitants of the East, bordering upon the sea, are of an amphibious turn of mind; that is to say, carrying their fish and clams, their watermelons, and sweet potatoes to *both* markets, they unite in themselves the characteristics of the extremes aforementioned.

I come now to speak of the West. This borders as I have said, upon the region of the Pennsylvania Hessians. They are known in history as those who voted for Gen. Jackson while he lived, and being convinced that *such* a man can never die, continue to vote for him both in presidential and town elections to this day. Intercourse with this enlightened and believing people has not been without its effect upon the character of the inhabitants of the western portion of Jersey. Hence it was in this section that the large majorities were given at the last election—if not exactly to a dead man, to one as nearly so as they could well get at it.

But I see this letter is getting too long, I fear, for the space you can afford for the "foreign department" in this time of intense home interest. I therefore stop for the present.

Yours, &c. T. H. L.

THE WORK OF GOD IN FRANCE.

Speech of Rev. Mr. Hocart before the British Conference.

In response to a call from the President of the Conference to make some statement in reference to the work of God in France, Rev. Mr. Hocart, delegate from the French Conference, as reported in the London *Watchman*, said:

He desired to thank the Conference for the very warm sympathy that he had received during his stay in Birmingham; and through the Conference he desired to thank many of their kind friends throughout the country for taking into consideration the case of the French Conference. If he had had time, he thought he could have shown cause f r that sympathy just at the present time. In political matters they were greatly given to change on the Continent; it was not so, however, on religious subjects. The means used to bring about political changes were very different from those used to bring about changes in a moral and spiritual point of view. But in this latter respect he was thankful to be able to say that great religious changes had taken place, and more were preparing. He would like to justify that remark with regard to the Roman Catholic population. When he began his ministry, it was not a rare case to meet with Roman Catholics who scarcely thought that a Protestant was a human being. They thought he was a savage, or certainly not a Christian. But a different state of things had been induced by the formation of small missionary churches, in the centre of Roman Catholic populations, and these were becoming the light of the world, the salt of the earth. The conviction had been produced on the minds of tens of thousands of Roman Catholics by these small churches that Protestants had a real faith; they were not infidels; they were religious people; they were a people who prayed, and they were a people whose prayers influenced their moral conduct. He could give many examples of that truth, which he was sure would interest the Conference, if there were time.

That being the fact—the way being prepared to preach the gospel to Roman Catholic populations in France, he thought the Conference would agree with him that this was not the time for giving up Roman Catholic stations, especially in those localities in which they (the Methodists) were the only people evangelizing populations which adhere to the papacy. He asked for the sympathy and the prayers of his brethren, because great changes had taken place with regard to the obtaining of legal licenses for preaching the gospel. He had known the time when that was very difficult. There had been a considerable modification in their favor on that subject, by the more liberal spirit of the authorities; and on that account he thought they had a very clear and providential indication that wherever the license for preaching the gospel had been obtained, after considerable delay and very great difficulty, they ought to avail themselves of that facility to preach the gospel to those Roman Catholics. He was very sorry to say that they had some important stations just in this position; —after a long struggle the license to preach had been secured, but from the want of funds they were not able to occupy those stations, and in one instance, had even been forced to withdraw their agents. He referred to the Island of Corsica, where their worship and day school had been authorized, where they were the only Protestants laboring to spread the truth in that island; and yet, such was their pecuniary pressure, that they had no alternative but to leave that station vacant. He would add to this, that great changes also were taking place among the Protestants. Great changes in doctrine. The progress of Rationalism among the Protestant pastors in France was alarming, and he could name Protestant centres where there was not a single pastor preaching the plain gospel of the New Testament. Some of the most important Wesleyan stations were to be found in these localities; and as there was a change in the doctrine of the teachers, there was a great change in the Protestant population. Prejudice was giving way. Aforetime they were so attached to the religion of their fathers, that they were afraid of any foreign influence; but when they found that their natural teachers had departed from the truth of the gospel, they were willing to place themselves in large numbers under the evangelical teaching of the Methodists.

There was another change favorable to their cause, which he would notice for a moment. The law remained the same as to the necessity of obtaining a legal license to preach—there was still in law a prohibition to preach in the open air; but the practice took place nevertheless, in some of the largest Protestant centres of France. They had had two or three large open air meetings in the town of Nismes, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, and the authorities had kindly tolerated it. In fact, two of their most solemn ordinations had taken place in the open air. He was glad to say that that Methodist practice was being popularized. In Switzerland the law tolerated open air preaching, but it had not been possible to practice it because of the opposition of the people. Nevertheless, the attempt had been made near Lausanne this summer by the united efforts of Christians of different denominations. And recently at Villeneuve, at the extremity of the lake of Geneva, he presided over an open air service, at which they had hundreds of hearers, who behaved in perfect quietness, and many asked when they should repeat such a service. And he was not the first Methodist preacher who had officiated in the open air in Switzerland. The first Methodist preacher who held an open-air sevice in Switzerland was John Fletcher. (Hear, hear.) In a wood adjoining the town of Nyon, Mr. Fletcher's native place, there was still the stone on which that devoted man stood to preach in the open air, and the grateful remembrance of the spiritual results of his efforts was still retained.

He would like to refer to one fact more, as showing a result which they must never keep back from their English brethren; he meant the indirect good resulting from Methodism in France. During their late Conference in Paris, he witnessed one evening, in a prayer meeting among the rag gatherers of Clichy—the lowest and most ignorant, and the most dissolute portion of the population in Paris—the beginning of a work of which he would like to say one word. It was due to a man who was a child in their Sunday School at Nismes twenty-five years ago; and his wife, who had been very helpful in this important work, was also a young woman whom they received into their church twenty years since. This man had formed a day and Sunday School for the children of rag gatherers. He had found time to preach to them; he held regular services amongst them on the Sabbath in a suburb of Paris which was famous for its immorality, and this friend asked him (Mr. Hocart) to attend one of their prayer meetings. If ever he attended a primitive Methodist prayer meeting that was it. The persons present were nearly all gathered in from Roman Catholicism a few years before. They seemed to have a very considerable knowledge of Scripture—there seemed to be no unhealthy excitement among them—their prayers indicated renewed minds, minds filled with love to God.

He was greatly moved by the prayer of one woman for her sister, the latter evidently a strayed sheep. Without entering into the particulars, she said, "Lord, bless my sister. We know not where she is, but thou knowest where she is, and thou canst reach her and bring her back." That was what God had done indirectly through the instrumentality of their brethren in France. The work among the poor was not only going on indirectly, but directly through the influence of Methodism. The place opened lately at Les Ternes was a field favorable for the evangelization of the poor, and in connection with that particular place of worship a room had been hired in the village of Le Vallois, where he believed that many had been brought under the influence of the gospel. (Hear, hear.) He was thankful to the President and to the Conference for the few minutes that had thus been granted to him. They had met with great sympathy. He would just close with one simple remark. He remembered that at the time of the first great deficiency in the receipts of the Missionary Society, when they had a debt of £30,000, it was said by one of the lay fathers of the Connection that the missionaries everywhere might trust their Christian and Methodist friends for their support, even in a time when there was a heavy debt resting on the Society. Now he thought that in the year when they had a veteran missionary in the chair of the Conference, they might exercise the same confidence in the Methodist public; and he trusted they would look to the 40,000,000 of souls in France and Switzerland. (Applause.)

REV. WILLIAM SHAW.

The man whose name we have placed at the head of this article is the President of the British Wesleyan Conference, elected at its late session in Birmingham, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. As our readers may desire to know something more of his character and previous history, we subjoin the following account taken from the London *Watchman*:

The Rev. William Shaw has won a name in the annals of Missionary enterprise that will survive the memory of a crowd of popular orators, clever debaters and skilled administrators. He is one of those who "have jeopardized their lives in the high places of the field." Nearly forty-five years have passed away since he left England for South Africa as the pastor of a company of emigrants. But his heart was too large and too warm to be content with the duties of a colonial chaplaincy. Imbued with the true Missionary spirit, he could not rest until he was at liberty and found himself able to push his way as a Christian pioneer into the wide, unreclaimed wilderness of Kaffirland, utterly and unbrokenly heathen and savage as it was in that day. As Barnabas Shaw was the apostle of the Namaquas, so was William Shaw of the Kaffirs. How he did his work among these tribes is unaffectedly but impressively told by Mr. Shaw himself in his story of his African Mission. But Mr. Shaw was not only a Missionary and the founder of a Mission; he was for nearly thirty years the chief administrator and the ecclesiastical superior of all the Missions among the tribes to which he had devoted his life's best energies. He was more than this. He continued throughout to take charge of Colonists as well as of Kaffirs; he was the chief of Colonial Methodism in Southern Africa as well as the director of the Missions to the Kaffir tribes. He was the General Superintendent, *i. e.*, the Patriarch or Archbishop, (if we were to adopt the higher ecclesiastical phraseology,) of all the Methodist Churches of Southern Africa, whether among the Colonists or the Kaffirs. As such, he was a man of great distinction and of yet greater influence, the friend and counselor of successive governors, military and civil, an oracle to a large colonial community, respected and trusted alike by Kaffir and Briton, by military and civilian, by the man of rank and place and the undistinguished subject. Such a man could not fail to be honored among his brethren. Something like thirty years ago he paid a visit to his own country, and took an English Circuit. He was at that time, though a young man and a missionary soon to return to his foreign field, chosen by his brethen into the ranks of the Legal Hundred, and he was appointed to labor in no less important a Circuit than Leeds. And now, having for some years past been settled finally in this country, the Conference has shown its sense of his uncommon merits by placing him at the head of its councils. Considering how few years he has spent at home, this honor is one of a very rare and a very high order. We trust that he may yet long be spared to live in the confidence and affection of his brethren. He brings into the circle of Presidential men a calm temper, long experience, much conversance with the principles of government, mature wisdom. He cannot fail to be respected in his office; and in virtue of his elevation he will possess a greatly enhanced power for good among his brethren, and especially in official circles. To the Missionary Committee this Missionary President must especially be an acquisition.

SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE NORTH.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from a gentleman who was for ten years a resident of Louisiana, and nearly four years an officer in the Federal service, and at present engaged in business pursuits which bring him in close contact with the people of the South, and give him abundant opportunity of knowing their sentiments. He says:

"I read in Northern papers that the whole population of the rebel States are now loyal to the government, and glad to see the beauteous folds of the old flag float out upon the breezes of the South, and have in a few short months buried all disloyalty to Federal authority and hatred to Northern men deep in the rich soil of their favored land. But let me assure you this is utterly false. I have yet to meet one Southern rebel who has in the least changed his sentiments toward the hated Federal government or detested Yankee. They are completely whipped and subjugated, but not in the least changed or convinced. I hear every day, from the most intelligent of the people, bitter denunciations of the authorities in Washington, and vindictive invectives against the 'Yankees' by the ignorant masses. But one sentiment pervades this State, and that is hostility and hatred to the powers that have conquered them. These facts should be universally known in the North. Blindness to these on the part of the authorities would endanger the peace we have struggled so hard to establish. 'Eternal vigilance' on the part of the government will alone secure permanent peace in the rebel States.

"The quiet that to-day pervades these States is forced. Nothing but bayonets will make this people loyal. They are not an erring people who acknowledge themselves in fault and are willing to return to their allegiance to the best government in the world, but a subjugated and conquered populace who hate the powers that subdued them, and detest the government that has always protected them, and is to-day offering them a clemency that amounts almost to injustice. Let the people of the North and Northwest know the serpent is only crushed, not killed. These are simply facts. Follow me through the little hamlets, the wretched country towns, the princely halls, the filthy cabins, and even the large cities of the South, and listen with me to the voices that go up continually from all these, and you will know treason only slumbers, and in that sleep dreams of again lighting the torch of civil war."

AN ASTRONOMER'S PRAYER.

These are the last words in Kepler's "Harmony of the World:"

"Thou who, by the light of nature, has kindled in us the longing after the light of thy grace, in order to raise us to the light of thy glory, thanks to thee, Creator and Lord, that thou lettest me rejoice in thy works. Lo! I have done the work of my life with that power of intellect which thou hast given. I have recorded to men the glory of thy works, as far as my mind could comprehend their infinite majesty. My senses were awake to search, as far as I could, with purity and faithfulness. If I, a worm before thine eyes, and born in the bonds of sin, have brought forth anything that is unworthy of thy counsels, inspire me with thy Spirit that I may correct it. If, by the wonderful beauty of thy works, I have been led into boldness; if I have sought my own honor among men as I advanced in the work which was destined to thine honor, pardon me in kindness and charity, and by thy grace grant that my teaching may be to thy glory and the welfare of all men. Praise ye the Lord, ye heavenly harmonies; and ye that understand the new harmonies, praise ye the Lord. Praise God, O my soul, as long as I live. From him, through him and in him is all, the material as well as the spiritual; all that we know, and all that we know not yet, for there is much to do that is undone."

PLAGIARISM.

A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said the gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon, but he stole it." This was repeated to the preacher. He resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in this instance I will. I said you had stolen the sermon. I find I was wrong, for on returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it was there.

Humility makes a man peaceful among his brethren.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

CHINA.—This mission continues to manifest steady growth. The sphere of the schools is enlarging, both the boys' day school, instituted and taught so successfully by Rev. O. Gibson, and the girls' boarding school, under the care of the Misses Woolston. These ladies have had scarcely a day's respite since they opened the school, years ago, and their health has given way somewhat. The mission has given them leave of absence for a time, and they sailed some eight hundred miles north to the maritime city of Chefow, near the mouth of the Pecho River. They will return with renewed health, we trust, and resume their precious work in the month of September. In the letter giving us this information Rev. Dr. Maclay, superintendent, says:

Our work here goes forward encouragingly. "We enjoy excellent opportunities for preaching the Gospel, and God is raising up among these people a corps of intelligent, sanctified helpers, who in due time will be able to do a great work toward the evangelization of China. We are about to put to press a sermon on "Believing in Jesus," preached at our recent Quarterly meeting for the Tieng Ang Tong appointment by Bro. Hu Po Mi, one of our native helpers. It will be an admirable tract for circulation among the Chinese."

BUILT THEIR CHURCH.—It is told to the praise of our Indian Mission on Pine River, Michigan Conference, that they have built a church for themselves, bringing the logs in some cases from distances of three miles; they hewed them square and dove-tailed them at the corners, making a comfortable house.

EXEMPLARY.—These same Indian members are also organized to promote the missionary cause. They raised twenty-three dollars last year.

THE MONEY IS READY.—We were just reading an advertisement saying a missionary is wanted for the city of ——, one who is not ashamed of Christ, not afraid to do good everywhere, to preach, teach, and give away tracts and papers in the streets. For such a man the money is ready. Yes, the money is ready for many such missionaries.

LET THE CHURCH BE WARNED.—A missionary writes: "We have seen it argued by some of our religious papers that the board for the present should attempt nothing more than to hold on where it is, and not enlarge. In reply, we can only say, Brethren, you do not know how disastrous such a policy is to our cause. You might as well say to your little son of five years old, 'My son, you see the prospect is that we shall soon be short of food in the house, and you must stop growing for a few years till the times are easier. Then, no doubt, you can easily enough make up your dwarfishness and be a man yet, with plenty of food and clothing.' Our beloved brother, in attempting to 'relieve the churches,' is nourishing in us the same kind of hope as the father, in the supposed case, would inspire in his son."

A DEFICIT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE if the following three things occur: "*First*, If every congregation shall have contributed within the year; *second*, if every church member shall have contributed within the year; and *third*, especially if every church member shall have contributed according to his ability." Here is an argument not only for the missionary cause, but for every other material church interest.

THE CAMP MEETING AT YARMOUTHPORT, MASS.

The third camp meeting was held at Yarmouth, Mass., commencing on Tuesday, August 22d, and closing on Tuesday, August 29th. It was on the whole the best that was ever held there—an old-fashioned camp meeting, full of divine power and grace, and resulting in the salvation of souls. We found the grove greatly improved since the previous meeting—much clearer of stumps and underbrush, and better ventilated. An excellent arrangement had been made for the accommodation of horses and carriages, so that they might not be disturbing the public services at the stand. More land had been purchased for the use of the meeting without running the Association in debt, through the financial tact of R. M. Smith, Esq., and the generosity of the Cape Cod Railroad Corporation. The ground is free from encumbrance, and everything was done for the accommodation of attendants that could be done. The Lord favored us at the beginning of the meeting with a fine rain, which allayed the dust and cooled the air during the rest of the week.

The attendance was large. We had five boarding tents, thirty-nine society tents, and eighty family tents. The congregations were large and attentive; over four thousand heard the word of the Lord on the Sabbath. The love-feast on that day was a gracious season; about one hundred and twenty spoke to God's praise and glory.

The order of the meeting was almost faultless. The preaching was eminently powerful and practical. The prayer meetings before the stand were well sustained and successful, and the meetings in the tents were deeply interesting. From the very first public service until the close some persons were forward seeking the Lord. Many of God's children were quickened and found the blessing of perfect love, and over forty souls professed conversion to God. The meeting began, continued and ended in the Spirit. Glory to God! Its success was greatly promoted by the energetic efforts of our Presiding Elder, T. Ely, who was always present at the public services, and by the cheerful co-operation of the brethren present.

Our next meeting will be held, Providence permitting, in August next, beginning on the 7th and closing on the 14th day.

WM. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary of the Association.

HAMILTON CAMP MEETING.

This meeting was held for the seventh time on the grounds now occupied by the "Asbury Grove Association" during the past week, closing on Saturday morning—of which some few things ought be said. The first is:

That ever since the Association have had the victualing arrangements in their own hands, they have attained the maximum of success—i. e. not much grumbling has been heard. And this year there has been as little as can be reasonably expected—and we deem much credit to be due the Association, and their agent in this matter, Bro. G. N. Noyes, whose labors were arduous; and so in fact were the labors of all—never more so.

The second thing to be mentioned is, that the public and other exercises of the meeting, were of the highest order, for adaptation and efficiency. We think—we feel sure, that we never attended a camp meeting more particularly characterized by this feature. Especially, the preaching from first to last was truly excellent. There was next to nothing of artificiality cropping out in the sermons—what of "skeletons," as they are called, there were about them, were so full-fleshed as to hide most beautifully the fact, and afford real, genuine pabulum for the eagerly-listening thousands. Heretofore preachers and others have felt the inconsistency of having numbers promenading the auditorium during sermon-time; but this year it was most noticeably otherwise. We cannot say too much in praise of the series of sermons for their appropriateness and efficiency—more we could not say than to quote a sentence we overheard, viz, "The preachers could not have agreed so well if they had *tried* to do so." This is true.

The third thing we must say, is the corollary of the two just said, viz., the character of the meeting for spirituality and power has never been surpassed here, and according to the venerable superintendent, Rev. A. D. Sargeant, unsurpassed by any other in this vicinity for the last twenty years. On the last night of the meeting, after thousands had left the ground, nearly one hundred it was estimated were forward for prayers at the meeting before the stand. The number of conversions we dare not undertake to say, nor of reclamations, nor of those quickened by a new and special baptism of the Holy Ghost. It is sufficient to say these were objects specially sought for, and we believe in multitudes of cases successfully pursued.

The officers of the association rendered all possible aid to those having charge of the religious interests of the meeting, and deserve, though we are sorry they did not tangibly receive, the profound thanks of the meeting. "They *serve* who wait," here, as in many cases elsewhere.

The weather was uninterruptedly pleasant during the meeting—almost too much so, as some thought, for camp meetings sometimes thrive best in storms. Much more we *can* say, but it would be superfluous, and so we close.

South Boston, Sept. 2, 1865. THE SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES OF THE M. E. CHURCH—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed by the General Conference of 1864, judge it due to themselves and to the interests of the church committed to their hands, to make the following announcement:

Immediately after their appointment, it was ascertained that legal organization under the then existing laws of the State of Ohio could not be effected. The matter was brought before the General Assembly of the State during the winter of 1864–65, and such modification of the general laws as would meet the case was readily granted.

Under these laws the following named persons, elected by the General Conference in 1864, namely, Rev. Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D., Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D., Rev. W. Nast, D.D., Rev. A. Poe, D D., Rev. Wm. Young, Hon. A. N. Riddle, M. B. Hagans, Esq., Hon. T. H. Whetstone, and Judge John Fudge, have been regularly incorporated under the name and style of "The Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States." The Board was organized on the 21st day of August, 1865, by the election of the following officers: Bishop D. W. Clark, President; M. B. Hagans, Esq., Secretary; and Rev. Adam Poe, D.D., Treasurer.

The Board is now fully authorized "to receive and hold in trust for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of the General Conference, donations, bequests, grants, etc., made to the Methodist Episcopal Church."

In response to inquiries upon the subject, the Trustees suggest the following as a suitable

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and devise to the Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of——— dollars, for the uses and purposes of said church, and for which moneys the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge."

By order of the Board,
D. W. CLARK, President.
M. B. HAGANS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 1865.

CENTENARY.

The Central Centenary Committee of Arrangements and Correspondence held their third meeting at the Committee Room, 200 Mulberry Street, August 29. Arrangements were made for the preparation of important documents and an address on the subject. These in due time will appear. It is pleasant to see with what earnestness and unanimity the Committee engage in their work. From what we learn from different portions of the church, it is manifest a lively interest in the centenary is already awakened. While local objects will be provided for, the connectional fund will come in for its full share of the generous offerings of the church. The commencement of the second century of American Methodism will be a proud day in her history.

While monuments here and there shall indicate her strength and gratitude, we hope that the *spirit* of the church shall also show the devotion of her members in heart and life to God.

That this may be so we should consider the recommendation of the late General Conference, namely, "That the primary object of the celebration shall be the spiritual improvement of our members, and that to this end we recommend that from this time forth special prayer be made in all our churches for the divine guidance in all proceedings connected with our centennial celebration."

W. C. HOYT, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR:—At a Preachers' Meeting held at East Athens, Vt., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the preachers on Springfield District, of the Vermont Conference, do earnestly recommend the propriety of calling a New England Methodist Convention at such time and place as the different churches, or a committee chosen by them for that purpose, may judge the most fitting, and make for such Convention all necessary arrangements. A. C. STEVENS, Sec'ry.

Brattleboro', Vt., Aug. 28, 1865.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term has commenced with encouraging prospects. The number of students in attendance is larger than usual, being about 250.

Kent's Hill, Aug. 31. S. ALLEN.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

☞ *All papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription as given with the printed address.*

CAMP MEETINGS—THE WORK AFTERWARDS.

At the present writing the leading thoughts of New England Methodism are concentrated on camp meetings. To be in sympathy with the people we must write on that subject. Perhaps we may safely say that camp meetings have become a *power* in New England. There were persons a few years ago who predicted their failure, and said that they would cease altogether when we had convenient houses to worship in. They must be surprised to find them still growing in popular favor, and taking on the form and fixtures of permanent institutions. Thousands attend now where only hundreds attended a few years ago. A score of years since a few "roughs" from a country village would greatly disturb and often entirely break up the exercises of a secluded camp ground; but now the State laws and the police have the camp meetings so thoroughly in their keeping, that all the "rowdies" of the Great Metropolis dare not disturb the worshiping assembly when held close by the great thoroughfares. Formerly only a certain class celebrated this annual "feast of tabernacles;" now everybody almost, from curiosity or interest, visits the "tented grove." The multitude is as orderly now in the encampment as it formerly was in the school house or country church. Order, etiquette, and propriety have their place and influence in the "tent's company" as much as formerly in the family group at the home fireside. Refinement of taste, of thought and of feeling are found and respected as much in a well ordered camp meeting as in our country or city churches. The daily and weekly press, by which a few years ago the camp meeting, if noticed at all, was only caricatured and ridiculed, now often speak of it with respect and even reverence, and report proceedings in full with great candor and fairness. It is enough to make pious people rejoice with exceeding great joy to read the reports of camp meetings as given this year in the Boston daily papers. The reporters and publishers deserve much credit for their candor and truthfulness, and are entitled to the respect and gratitude of the religious community. To this remark there may be exceptions, but they are comparatively few and unimportant. This shows that the world is moving while the church is going ahead.

Experience proves that churches are often greatly benefited by the camp meeting. They seem to wake up from a long stupor, and go to work again with renewed zeal. We have nothing to do now with theories, we simply state the facts. Whether it ought to be so or not we will not affirm, but in looking over the churches we shall find that many, and often some of the best and most active church members were converted at camp meeting; others awakened at camp meeting were converted soon after their return home, and gathered into the fold of Christ as the direct results of the camp meeting. Many others were brought in during a revival that was inaugurated at the camp meeting in the hearts of a few choice spirits who returned home all aflame, and went at once to the delightful work of trying earnestly to persuade others to become reconciled to God. What a great loss our churches would sustain if all those who have been won to Christ directly or indirectly by the instrumentality of camp meetings were suddenly removed from us!

God has made camp meetings a great blessing to our churches. That is a fact, and all must accept it as such. Our theories should at once make room for it. From present indications the camp meetings this year will prove to be seasons of great refreshings from the presence of the Lord. Sinners will be converted—some hundreds have already been thus reported—backsliders will be reclaimed, the churches will be aroused and set vigorously to work, the arrows of conviction will be scattered far and wide, while hundreds by being quickened to greater activity in the cause will escape from backsliding, which seemed almost inevitable, and make through grace their calling and election sure. We rejoice in these hopeful indications. Let the whole church praise God for them, and gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.

But what shall come after the camp meetings? That is an important question, and quite pertinent at this time. What will the quickened and the newly consecrated members do after they return home? Will they show the effects of only a momentary excitement, or will they watch and pray and work like earnest Christian men and women, who are patiently waiting for the Master? How will the young converts be taken care of?—affectionately instructed, and tenderly cared for by all the members of the flock, or neglected and left to struggle on alone, or go back again to the beggarly elements of the world? Will the preacher remember that some in his congregation are almost persuaded to be Christians, and give them the proper encouraging word? Will he also consider that others are already more or less convicted of sin, and only need a skillful turn of the gospel net in order to be entangled and caught in its folds? Will every person who has been quickened remember that God has a work for each to do, and will make him or her the honored instrument of saving a precious soul, perhaps many, if convictions of duty are properly heeded and the work faithfully performed. Christ wants every disciple to go home and work for him, work faithfully, earnestly, continually, *successfully*.

The happy influence of a good camp meeting may be indefinately extended and increased in the church for long months afterwards, or it may be quickly counteracted and lost. The spark may become a flame, and the flame spread into a mighty conflagration, or it may at once be extinguished. A slight conviction may be driven off or deepen into a distress that cries aloud for mercy. Like contagious sympathy this may spread through the whole community, till hundreds are led to inquire the way to the Crucified. What is only a faint and glimmering twilight in the timid and half doubting disciple may gradually increase or suddenly burst into the fullness of open day. A trembling hope of pardon may soon pass into the fullest fruition of spiritual joy. The good work that is commenced at camp meeting should be wisely followed up as soon as the parties shall have returned home. We hope that work will not be neglected.

Pastor and people should work harmoniously together. Each has a work to do, and one cannot do the duty of the other. Let all the members stand in their lot and place, and in addition to leading an upright moral and religious life, let them bear each their testimony. The great work of the Christian, perhaps the greatest work of all, is to *testify* for Christ; rightly to tell, on all proper occasions, what the Lord has done for his soul. One of the effects of the baptism of the Holy Ghost, and the only one mentioned by Christ in that connection, is given in this language,—"And ye shall be *witnesses* unto me." The grand symbol of that baptism was "Cloven *tongues* of fire," as though the great characteristic work of the gospel was to be carried on chiefly by the "tongue," in testifying of the grace of God and proclaiming his glorious gospel. The heart is set on fire by the love of God, and then the sanctified *tongue* testifies and proclaims it. Hence the symbol "cloven tongues of fire." Why was not that symbol hands to work with, or feet to run as messengers of Christ, or a heart to feel the power of God? Because the tongue, made eloquent and powerful by the experience of the divine love and fire of the Spirit in the heart, is more important for the spreading of the work of salvation among men than either hands or feet. Brethren and sisters, bring your *tongues* into the service of God. Faithfully bear your testimony for the sake of Christ, and see if the work of the Lord does not speedily revive. We do not believe Christ will excuse any, male or female, however timid, ignorant, or obscure, from bearing their appropriate testimony. If the tongue fails in its duty the fire in the heart will surely go out. That may be the reason why many have nothing now to say, because they would not or did not testify when they had something to say, and God took the Spirit away from them as a punishment for their unfaithfulness.

When the church ceases to *testify*, the work of revival generally, we believe *always*, stops, or greatly declines. Neither exhortations nor sermons can take the place of *testimonies*. The latter are indispensable to the highest prosperity of the church. We must have the "*tongue of fire*." Neither preaching nor exhortation interests the converted or the unconverted so much as the simple and truthful testimonies of God's believing, faithful children. The church is losing her power over the world in some places simply for want of the testimonies of its members, and the members are losing their spirituality through this unfaithfulness. After camp meeting let us revive the "gift of tongues" so far as bearing our testimony for Christ is concerned, and see that this part of the service of Christ and of the work of true disciples is not neglected.

Along with this "testifying," let every professing Christian engage heartily in earnest and systematic personal effort to bring sinners at once to Christ. Select some relative, friend, or neighbor, one or more, as a special subject of prayer, and try with all your wisdom, and all suitable means in your power, to bring the same to Christ. Aim directly at conversion by the power of God. Pray for it, and labor for it. If every one would do this earnestly and in faith in every church, there would soon be a revival in and around all the churches. Reader, is not God calling *you* to that work now? Is he not speaking to your heart and saying to you, "Go, *work* to-day in my vineyard?" Work while the day lasts; only a little while the light is with you; for the night cometh when no man can work. May the Lord pour the spirit of labor and of consecration to his service upon the reader and upon all the churches!

COMPLIMENTARY TO NEW ENGLAND.

We clip the following from the *United Presbyterian*, published at Pittsburg, Pa.:

The Methodists of Central and Eastern New England have already exhibited some peculiar characteristics—perhaps springing out of the soil, or originating in the climate, or possibly caused by the proximity of Plymouth Rock. At any rate, they were the first to insist on having a local newspaper of their own, the first to establish a theological school, the first to resolve on undertaking foreign missions, the first to preach against slavery, and so on. And they have had the pleasure of seeing the rest follow where they led. And now they are moved by the success of the National Congregational Council to think that they ought to have a convention this fall. We wish them much success in leading off, by a union of preachers and laymen, in large measures of usefulness.

We certainly have no objection to follow any good example set us by other denominations. The call for a New England Methodist Convention, however, though it comes *after* the National Council of Congregational Churches, was neither caused, stimulated, nor suggested by it. It has been talked over in lay and clerical circles for more than a year and a half, long before we heard anything about a "National Council," and it would have been made before this, but for the war. That having closed, and other engrossing objects being removed from the public mind, the subject is now agitated, originating entirely from causes and important considerations wholly within the denomination. Besides, ours is not a *National* Convention, but confined to a small section of the nation. Conventions are no new things with the Methodists. We have long had conventions on our Districts, within our Conference limits and within the State. The only new feature of this is to extend the call to all New England. Formerly it would have been impracticable, but now the facilities are such for traveling and intercommunication that it has become practicable, and we propose to have it. We are self moved to it by the interests and forces within ourselves, and not provoked or encouraged to it by anything from without.

THE CALL OF A CONVENTION APPROVED.

At a meeting of preachers and laymen held last week at the Hamilton Camp Meeting, the following resolutions were passed unanimously without discussion:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting such a convention might be of great practical utility to our church.

2. That the following committees be appointed to co-operate with other committees chosen by similar meetings, in making all necessary arrangements for holding such a convention, and likewise to prepare for its deliberations a suitable order of business:

Boston District—Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D.D., W. C. Brown, Chelsea, Franklin Rand, Roxbury.

Lynn District—Rev. J. H Twombly, Hon. T. P. Richardson, Lynn, Liverus Hull, Charlestown.

3. That the foregoing committees be requested at an early day to arrange for a meeting of the general committee.

WORCESTER DISTRICT FOR THE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of ministers and tent delegares, held at the Sterling Junction Camp Meeting, August 22, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in relation to holding a New England Methodist Convention, as proposed by the editor of *Zion's Herald*:

In view of the remarkable and important events which have just transpired in our history, both as a nation and a church, and of others equally momentous which cast their shadows before, we consider the suggestion of the editor of *Zion's Herald*, calling a convention of the M. E. Church in New England, eminently judicious and timely; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express our approval of that recommendation, and urge its adoption upon all who are interested in the prosperity of our Zion.

Resolved, That in order to give the matter a practical bearing and facilitate its consummation, we recommend that said Convention shall be composed of ten laymen and ten ministers from each Presiding Elder's District, and that the Presiding Elder of his District be in every case one of the ministerial representatives.

Rev. D. E. Chapin, of Oxford, W. L. Woodcock, Esq., of Winchendon, and F. A. Clapp, Esq., of Worcester, were appointed as a Committee of Correspondence with other committees to make arrangements for said Convention. T. J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Leominster, Aug. 28.

AN INQUIRY.

MR EDITOR:—Can your correspondent "B." tell me of the present whereabouts and address of Rev. D M. Reeves, to whom he refers in his article on "Chaplains' Association in Mobile," in the *Herald* of August 23d? It will be a great favor. LEMUEL MOSS.

Will the author of the article above named be kind enough to inform Rev. Lemuel Moss, Home Secretary of the Christian Commission, 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia, of the present whereabouts of Rev. Mr. Reeves, and thus oblige all parties?—EDITOR.

NOVEL ENGRAVINGS.—We confess now that there is something new under the sun just issued by the Art Publishing Association of Philadelphia, Swander, Bishop & Co., Medallion Allegorical Portraits of Washington and Lincoln, size of each 18 by 25 inches. These can be obtained only from the publishers or their canvassing agents. W. F. Knowles, Cambridgeport, Mass., is the authorized agent for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

To gratify any excited curiosity in our readers we add the following description of these truly beautiful and wonderful engravings:

"The portrait of our late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is made by writing a *fac simile* of the draught of the Emancipation Proclamation, through which, as through a gauze curtain, the reader perceives a striking and perfect likeness of that great and good man,—the light and heavy shadings of the letters forming the (Medallion) outlines of the portrait, which is acknowledged to be truthfully correct. Surrounding the portrait are numerous suggestive sketches, the whole of which is now engraved *fac simile* from the *original writing and pen drawing*.

"The portrait of WASHINGTON, the 'Father of his Country,' is effected in the same manner, by writing the Declaration of Independence. The portrait is from Stuart's admirable painting, and the peculiar, yet perfect manner in which it is "brought forth," makes it at once an object of admiration, and most faithful transcript of Stuart's painting."

MISSOURI CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—We learn from the *Central Christian Advocate* of August 30th, that this ecclesiastical body closed its session August 22d, characterized according to Bishop Kavanaugh, "by great harmony and unanimity of feeling." "With great unanimity they resolved that they *would not* take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the new constitution, and that they *would* preach, if they had to do it through the bars of a prison, to their congregations." "The Bishop delivered himself of a pious discourse about the crime and idolatry of worshiping the golden image, and advised his brethren not to go and do likewise, even though persecution and the fiery furnace should be the consequence."

In regard to the clergy refusing to take the required oath, Gov. Fletcher said in a speech recently at St. Joseph:

"I have directed an enlargement of the Penitentiary cell-rooms, with the intention that men who commit crime hereafter in this State by undertaking to decide for themselves the laws which are to be spit upon and trampled under foot, and thereby become accessories before the fact of criminal offenses consequent on their advice, shall be provided with suitable quarters in case they escape the hanging they well deserve."

The Governor is a "spunky man," and our pious brethren in the ministry of the Church South may have a chance to try their hand at preaching through the grates of a prison. If they preach thus anywhere in the State of Missouri, they will have very small congregations, unless we greatly misjudge the temper of the people.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, met in St. Louis, August 23d, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. The *Central* says Dr. McAnally was the ruling spirit of the Conference. The Conference resolved that it was important and necessary to have a newspaper organ, and a committee was appointed, consisting of H. M. Watts, F. A. Morris, son of Bishop Thos. A. Morris, and Dr. Kavanaugh, to co-operate with a committee of the Missouri Conference, in providing a paper. They evidently intend to revive the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, in form and spirit, over whose "secesh" columns Dr. McAnally presided as an evil genius to the Union cause, until he was arrested and imprisoned and his paper suppressed by the government. We predict that, if the paper should be revived, Dr. McAnally will be re-appointed to edit it. The prospect of those dear brethren re-uniting with us is not very encouraging to the *hopefuls* on our side. It is evident that an immense sight of "wooing" must be done before the "bans" can be safely published.

GOV. BROUGH, OF OHIO, died at his home in Cleveland, Aug. 29, aged 54. About six weeks previous he slightly injured his foot by stepping on a small pebble, causing, as he supposed at the time, only a little bruise or sprain—violent inflammation soon followed, and subsequently gangrene. On learning his situation Secretary Stanton promptly ordered the Surgeon General to send out to him the best surgeon at his disposal, saying, "The nation cannot afford to neglect any opportunity, however slight, to save the life of so valuable a citizen as Governor Brough." Surgeon Judson was accordingly dispatched, but all medical and surgical skill were unavailing.

Gov. Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio, a self-educated man, having been a practical printer, a trade to which he was apprenticed in early life. He early took an interest in the local politics of the State, and afterwards became a very popular and influential public speaker. In the autumn of 1863 he was elected governor by nearly 100,000 majority over C. L. Vallandigham. In June last he declined a renomination for the office. He was a true patriot. Energy and decision were leading traits of his character.

THE "AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION."—An association under the foregoing title was formed at a meeting of the reprentatives of the principal Freedmen's Associations, East and West, in New York, on Friday, Aug. 25th, with the following list of officers: President, Bishop Simpson; Vice Presidents, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and John V. Farwell; General Secretary, Fred. Law Olmstead; Associate Secretary, Jacob R. Shepherd; Treasurer, George C. Ward. These officers, with J. Miller McKim and J. M Walden, Corresponding Secretaries of the Eastern and Western Departments, will constitute the Board of Managers. This association will co-operate with the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington. We are glad to hear of this unity and consolidation of societies having the good of the freedmen at heart. With judicious management the work can thus be carried on more efficiently and satisfactorily.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Our readers will observe the advertisement of the next term of this institution in another column. As the war has left many women to rely upon themselves, and its termination has relieved them from the patriotic labors connected with the army, many will be likely to turn their attention to the practice of the healing art among women and children.

LADIES' CENTENARY CONVENTION.—The *Northwestern* of last week announces a convention to be held in Chicago, September 4th, by the ladies of the M. E. Church of Chicago, Evanston and vicinity, for the purpose of organizing a LADIES' CENTENARY ASSOCIATION, and to determine some plan of action for the approaching Centenary Jubilee. The names of thirty-seven of the prominent ladies in that vicinity are appended to the call.

THE FIRST LESSON, is the title of a beautiful picture, painted by Holfeld, engraved by A. B. Walter, and published by W. J. Holland, Springfield, Mass.; price $1 75, and sold only by subscription. It represents a little boy in half undress with the open primer in his lap tracing with his little fat finger the big letters A, B, C, D. A look at the sweet half smiling countenance of the child, is enough to banish sadness from the heart. It is true to life, and a fit companion to the "Child's Prayer."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY, from Jas. O. Boyle & Co., is a very valuable number, containing articles on Later Speculations of Auguste Comte; The Anti-slavery Revolution in America; Mr. Herbert Spencer's Principles of Biology; Political Economy; Imperial History; American Novelists—Theodore Winthrop; The Principles of our Indian Policy; and Contemporary Literature.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK.—This is the title of a Hand-Book for travelers in Europe and the East, an invaluable thing for one who wishes to visit the "Continent." It is a common sized 12mo., elastic back, Turkey morocco cover with tucks, marble edges, and 600 double column pages. It contains everything the traveler needs to know which can well be put into a book. It has a copious index and an accompanying map of Europe, showing the completed railroads and other lines of travel. It has been revised and just brought out, containing information of the latest changes or improvements. It is so full of important information that by means of it a good correspondent can write a hundred interesting "Foreign letters" without going out of his office in Boston or New York. A. Williams & Co., Boston, can fill the order for it.

THE FREEDMEN NEED MISSIONARIES.—M. H. A. Evans, Government General Superintendent of John and Wadmelaw Islands, S. C., formerly of New Hampshire, called on us last week. He reports about 4,000 Freedmen under his care at present, and the number rapidly increasing. These freedmen are cultivating the soil, raising corn and Sea Island cotton. He is deeding to them 40 acres of land each. At present there are four churches on the two Islands. Two missionaries are greatly needed there immediately, one for each Island. We hope our church authorities will consider their claims, and if possible send them missionaries. Many of these freedmen are entirely destitute of clothing, and the benevolent can do much good by directing some of their charities in that direction. They are very orderly and easily governed. Exceptions to this rule are rare. He says that those most ambitious and eager for office in the church are generally the greatest rogues. Is that peculiarity confined to the negro?

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS—is now in press, and will soon be issued by C. B. Richardson, of New York. For particulars see advertisement on next page.

METHODISM IN COLORADO.

To understand and properly appreciate the condition of Methodism here, some knowledge of the peculiarities of the country and people is necessary. Everything here is *sui generis*. Many things are the direct reverse of Eastern things. We have cities without inhabitants or houses, rich men who are poor and poor men who are rich, rivers without water, prairies without grass, farms without a sign of vegetation, etc., etc. To understand Methodism, notice the character of the country and people. Everything is new—just settling. The oldest inhabitant glories in the fact that he has been here since 1859. Prior to that date this whole region was only known as the great American Desert, with dry, barren plains, and steep, rocky, barren mountains. If something better than the agricultural capacities of the country had not been discovered it is probable the only inhabitants would always have been the "untutored" Indian and a few hardy pioneers, adventurers and trappers. As it is now, some fine flourishing cities and towns have been built that would do honor to the older Eastern States.

This is a gold mining country. This at present is about its only source of wealth. Very little can ever be done here in the agricultural line; the extreme dryness of the country rendering irrigation necessary to produce any vegetation whatever, and the small portion of the country that could be treated in this way, and the accidents peculiar to the climate, and the annual scourge of grasshoppers that consume everything green, render crop raising extremely hazardous. But if a good crop is by accident raised, as occasionally one is, in spite of all these difficulties, it is in itself a fortune, and its lucky possessor is at once a rich man, for his wheat will bring *ten* dollars per bushel, his potatoes from *ten* to *thirty* dollars per bushel, his hay from *seventy-five to two hundred* dollars per ton, and other things in proportion. Silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals and metals exist in the territory, but are very little if any wrought; in a few months, however, they will add largely to its mineral products, and be increasing sources of wealth. The gold mines here are rich, and have already produced their millions, and by better management, with new processes of extracting the gold from the ore, and by working a greater number of the almost countless *leads* that are already discovered, the annual product of gold could easily be inceseased a hundred fold.

The population consists of miners, traders, mechanics, speculators, gamblers, robbers, cut throats, and nameless vagabonds and scoundrels. Very few come here expecting to remain longer than they can make their "pile," and then go back to the States; few families, consequently, are brought out with the men. This produces an unnatural state of society, with few women and children, and consequently many who have been moral and religious heretofore throw off all moral and religious restraint while here. Gambling, drunkenness, licentiousness, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, theft, robbery and murder prevail to an extent that seems perfectly horrid to one who has lately left society differently constituted. The all-prevailing desire for riches, indulged to the inordinate degree that it is here, leaves very few even among the better portion of community who feel interested in decidedly upholding religious and church institutions for the few months or years they expect to remain here. The man who rests simply in morality or in a vacillating reliance upon Christ soon loses all interest in anything but gold, and he "prospects" all day Sunday; or if a trader, keeps open shop all day, and spends his evenings as often as he can gambling for money, very often to his utter ruin. We have a few noble, worthy Christian men, who stand as way marks to heaven in the midst of surrounding moral desolation; and if God will raise up or send us others like them when these leave us, the church need never fear for its permanence or support.

In such a country, among such a people, any church must find a very precarious and uncertain foothold, and struggle hard for existence against the strong tides and currents that set in against it. Methodism has been planted here and occupies a commanding position in the Territory, being first among the churches. In respect to ministers, their efficiency, church members, church property, educational interests, Sunday Schools, both in number of schools and attendance, and in moral and religious influence, the Methodist church far surpasses any other church here, and in some of these respects all others combined. And this statement, boastful as it may seem to some, is not saying as much for Methodism in itself as for the welfare of the people here I wish might be said. The Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic churches are represented, but not in strong force. Leaving out the Catholic church, we have as many ministers here in the regular work as all the other churches combined.

Colorado Conference has held three annual sessions, showing that our ministers followed close after the men of 1859. It now numbers ten ministers, who for "gifts, grace and usefulness" will compare favorably with the better class of young men of their ages from any of the older Conferences. Besides we have an equal or greater number of local preachers on the ground, some of whom are doing good service for Christ. The work is divided into two districts, containing ten circuits and stations, with many minor points outside where occasional services are held. Other points, at present containing only a few families, will by the next session of Conference be filled with miners and others, and send in requests for preachers. As long as new discoveries of gold and silver continue to be made as they have thus far this summer, there will be continued calls for more men to preach the gospel to the mining towns that will be built. The work will continue to be enlarged in this way until the mines are fully worked, at which time this Conference will necessarily contain as many men as the older Conferences. In respect to church buildings we are yet quite deficient. We have but two churches in the Territory. One of these, the church at Denver, is a fine brick structure that would be considered a fine church in any Eastern city. Two other churches are in process of building. The one at Central City, whose basement walls are already up, is to be a Gothic structure of stone, to cost when completed $25,000. The Colorado Seminary at Denver has a new brick building worth some $20,000, clear from debt. It was built and is patronized by our church, and stands at the head of the educational institutions in the Territory. It is doing a good work in educating the young, and under its President, Rev. George Richardson, a member of our Conference, it promises a bright and useful future. As soon as the interests of the Territory demand it a college, under the patronage of our church, will be established at some convenient point to make the educational facilities correspond with the wants of the Rocky Mountains.

In respect to Sunday Schools, we are doing all that can be done. All the children and youth are gathered together, and in respect to their appointments, interests and benefits our schools are unsurpassed by any part of the church. We publish our own local Sunday School paper, the "Rocky Mountain Sunday School Casket," which has attained a circulation of 1,200 copies. Besides this each scholar is supplied with a copy of the Sunday School Advocate and Good News. Last year four of our Sunday Schools raised and sent to Conference a thousand dollars missionary money; their own expenses in the meantime were about another thousand dollars. The hope of our church here is the Sunday School. The adult portion of community is all occupied with visions of riches; but the children are free from embarrassing cares and unholy schemes, and can be brought to Christ and saved.

The membership of our churches is small and will continue small for some time yet, but the membership reported does not justly represent our whole strength, as many come to this country to spend some months or a year in business, and never move their church membership from the East. Only 214 members are reported from all the circuits and stations. Conversions are of very rare occurrence in this country, and heretofore the church has depended upon immigration for its supply of members. This is not always the best way of building up a permanent church, as in communities such as we have in this country immigration does not always come at the right time or in right numbers or of proper character. What may seem remarkable to those unacquainted with society here is that in a Sunday School Convention recently held, in which all evangelical churches in the Territory were fully represented, not a single conversion was reported from any of the Sunday Schools, though the question was distinctly asked in every case. The same fact would probably have been elicited if the question had been asked in reference to every congregation; and yet it is a wonder that some are not converted, for nowhere is there more earnest, faithful preaching than here. The question has been asked by associations, conferences, individuals, and by the secular press repeatedly "Why may we not have a religious revival in Colorado?" It has not yet been answered either by a revival or a satisfactory reason why we may not have one. Religious experience is a matter much more of profession than practice here by a majority of professing Christians, but there are some who live good devoted lives. There may be a lack of holy living on the part of the ministry; there may be a lack of faith on the part of ministers and churches; these, set over against the great wickedness of the place, and the many temptations to sin, and the love of money and ambition to gain sudden riches, limit the Spirit of God and prevent the work of grace.

The churches and Sunday Schools are not, however, laboring entirely in vain. Some degree of restraint is exerted over the people; some who come here as Christians are kept in the good way, and the children are instructed in religious truth and trained up with a love for the Sunday School, and in future years may be brought to Christ. Seed is being sown from whose fruit a future harvest may be gathered. If the hundreds of Christian men who come to this country can only be kept in the enjoyment of religion until they return to the old churches with their ample fortunes, with their time, talents and fortunes sanctified to God, they will have an increased power to do good and bless mankind. If no more than this is accomplished by our churches here it alone will be an ample reward to the church at large for its outlay of missionary money in supporting gospel institutions here. But the money appropriated here will find a direct pecuniary return, for if prospered in a very short time large missionary contributions will be sent to the missionary treasury. Here, too, the foundations of a State are being laid, and probably at the opening of the next session of Congress, Colorado will be standing at the door of the capitol desiring admittance among the sisterhood of American States, and it will be a source of consolation and hope to the church to know that this State around and among the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains has had its constitution and laws framed by men somewhat under the influence of the gospel as preached from the pulpits of Methodist churches. W. W. BALDWIN.

Black Hawk, C. T., Aug. 14, 1865.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Methodist Vacation—Ministerial Recreations—Baptism of Fire—Sing Sing Camp Meeting—New York Preachers' Meeting—Isolated Ministers—Reconstruction—Rev. Dr. Newman—A Destitute Bishop—Southern Church in New York—Rev. Dr. Holland—The Sabbath Psalter.

MR. EDITOR:—The Methodist preachers and the Methodist people of New York have pretty generally settled down in the conviction that there cannot be much done in the line of home work during the summer. July and August are mostly given up to rest and vacation. Very few of the churches are closed, but many of the regular ministers are away in the mountains. We are following very closely in the path of the more fashionable denominations in this regard, and perhaps, with quite as good reason for rest as most of them can offer. An earnest Methodist minister giving ten months of such work as is demanded by one of these mighty metropolitan churches, may be partly justified for spending the other two communing with nature, sailing upon the lakes and praying in the woods.

Our heroic fathers under the old circuit system, where city and country were constantly commingling, did glorious service in a kind of vacational way. They had very little chance of wearing out. They were constantly re-created by the wonderful variety of their services, and seventy years ago to send an itinerant out upon his mission of love, was to give him a new lease of life. Formerly *our ministers scarcely ever died young*. I think it very likely that the tendency of these times is in the direction of over-rating muscular Christianity, doing the thing to death, and yet our ministers must *travel* more, must *rest* more than they do. The leading laymen in this region are taking this matter very much in their own hands, and when their ministers become a little worn and weary they have a way of driving them off from their studies and their pulpits. When the preacher's brain becomes a little stiff, and the sermons rather hard, some impromptu committee will have him away for a week or so at Saratoga or Lake George. When the preacher is slightly nervous and don't work cheerfully and hopefully, somebody will invite him to spend ten days in Washington if it be mid-winter, or in Portland if it be mid-summer, and these well treated ministers are able to give the *quid pro quo*, in better and stronger work than would otherwise be possible to them.

And now that I am writting of ministers, I am happy to express to the churches my profound conviction that there has been of late a great revival of heart religion among them. The Methodist ministers of the Conferences hereabout, are evidently enjoying a higher spiritual life than ever before. Our ministry has never been notoriously worldly, certainly never irreligious, but it has been feared that in some of the great centres of the church—in New York particularly—our preachers were losing the old power and the old simplicity. And perhaps there has been a time during the last fifteen years when this fear might have had some foundation. But the better day has come. A number of the pastors in New York and Brooklyn have of late received such hallowed baptisms that their ministry is like a flame of fire. And the most judicious among us incline to the opinion that at no previous time in our church history has the denomination had more to hope for in this direction.

This special religious power among the ministers has been particularly manifested at the New York camp meetings this season. At the Sing Sing camp meeting just closed, there were probably over a hundred ministers present, and the "preachers' tent," formerly the rallying place for the ministers, was almost deserted. I happened to be several times at that tent without finding a single minister there. They were out upon the field—in the front of the battle—scattered in the prayer meetings, preaching and exhorting, and praying and singing, working for Jesus and for souls, as if that was the last camp meeting before the *Great Day of Judgment!*

The New York preachers' meeting has been re-established at the mission rooms on Mulberry Street, and has recently elicited a good deal of attention. This meeting for a number of years has exerted a silent, but a very decided influence upon the policy of American Methodism. There are a few strong Methodist ministers in this section who never attend this meeting, who stand aside from it, ignore it, almost despise it; but when these strong men come to act in the developments of the church, they generally find themselves in the minority. They have stood outside of living denominational influences, they have grown conceited and selfish, they know nothing of the views and feelings of their brethren, and they work to sad disadvantage. The Methodist preachers' meeting of New York did grand work in the anti-slaveryism of our church. For long and weary years the battle was hard fought right here, in the very centre of Cottondom and Conservatism, and many a Methodist slave propagandist had his teeth set on sharp edge by the speeches and resolutions and doings of this humble preachers' meeting. Some of our bishops and church editors first sharpened their scythes upon this little ecclesiastical grindstone. Of late the attention of the body has been occupied with that greatest question now before the church—the reconstruction of Methodism in the South, and at times the theme has glowed at white heat.

Last Monday, Rev. Dr. Newman, who has charge of our work in New Orleans, was present, and made some very interesting statements in respect to it. I have not regarded Dr. Newman as exactly the man we needed in the South at this time. With all his genius and power I have feared from some things we have seen in the papers, that he was too much inclined to compromise the dignity and power of American Methodism in his desire to reunite the churches; but his addresses before the preachers modified my suspicions very much. It is evident that he has been placed in a very delicate and difficult position, and that he has borne himself with great propriety. He is naturally an orator, of a fine personal appearance and good address, and these circumstances have helped him in his mission. He reminds one very much of Bishop Pierce, a sort of true Southron in his general bearing, and I now judge that for the most part he has shown both courage and strength—attributes that the Southern people have learned to respect. Dr. Newman thinks that the *political* situation is very closely related to the religious, and that the political state of affairs has changed very much for the worse since the death of the lamented Lincoln. Before that, the rebels were showing signs of real penitence, and the religious rebels had some sense of their misdoings, but *now* things were so changed that you could scarcely ever find a rebel that did not *boast* of his rebellion. The rebel soldiers are proud of their gallant defense, and the rebel Christians regard themselves as "God's peculiar people." Mr. Newman represents the preachers of the Church South as very poor. The war has borne hard upon them. He saw one of their bishops dressed in the plainest suit of blue jean, and "without a dime in the world." A man who in other years made the circuit of this continent as a respected Methodist Superintendent. How terrible have been the reverses of some leading men who have sacrificed all for slavery! Many of the first Methodists of the South are inclining to the Episcopal Church; a few who cling to the idea of office and position will insist on keeping up the Southern organization; but Bro. Newman thinks that if the Northern Methodists are prudent and careful, the great body of the young and enterprising men of Southern Methodism will eventually find a home in our church.

Last Sabbath the Church South called a congregation together at the Cooper Institute in this city, and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Holland, of the Georgia Conference. I was told that there were about two hundred presons present, and that the Rev. Dr. Sehon was in the congregation. I think that this is understood to be a movement for the establishment of a Southern Church in New York, under the high sounding title perhaps of "The National Methodist Church," but I judge that in the present state of affairs it must be a rather difficult thing to do. The preacher was represented to be very fluent and spiritual, a good specimen of a cultivated earnest Methodist minister. The only weak thing he said during the sermon, was his introductory observation, that "if any one has come to listen to politics, he will be mistaken—our church never preaches politics."

The Book Room is soon to publish a "Sabbath Psalter," a collection of Psalms to be read in our churches in connection with the morning services, the minister and the congregation alternating in the reading. It has been prepared by Rev. H. J. Fox, and I should think from a slight examination of the proof sheets that it will be a very acceptable book. Whether the church will adopt such a service I presume is problematical. If the experiment could be judiciously made in some of our leading churches, the next General Conference might be better able to render a judgment on the subject.

G. W. W.

The Reformed Jews Anti-Talmudic party in New York are about starting a Jewish Theological Seminary. A number of prominent members of the "Temple Emmanuel" have formed a society for that purpose, and elected officers.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE—EXPLANATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I find by Professor Vail's reply in the *Herald*, that my communication of August 9th has been misunderstood both as to import and design; and justice to the Trustees and Faculty at Concord, as well as to myself, demands an explanation. Nothing could be further from my design than any attempt to lessen the public confidence in the Biblical Institute, or breathe a word that could be fairly construed into an implied impeachment of the honor or Christian integrity of those who administer its affairs, and I am deeply grieved that I have been thus misunderstood.

In the article referred to I stated that "the report was in circulation that the Faculty had devised a way to secure the payment of arrearages due them." I then proceeded to state what that way was according to report; but I did not vouch for the truth of those reports, but expressed the conviction that the facts in the case officially stated would contradict the "reports" or explain them satisfactorily.

Whether the Trustees or Faculty had power to sell or mortgage the real estate at Concord, or had done so, I did not know nor assert. I stated that it was so reported. It is true I was present at a meeting of the Trustees and Faculty in Concord, when this matter was under discussion, but left the room before a final decision was reached. Hence I was not prepared to contradict the reports referred to, and it was suggested to me by a warm friend of the Institute, that a communication in the *Herald* would call forth an official reply, embracing the facts in the case, which would silence the flying reports on the subject, and at the same time in those facts present the strongest possible appeal to the friends of the Institute to rally to its support at this time of need.

I have ever felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the Biblical Institute, and no unkind feeling or want of interest prompted me to write. Perhaps it would have been better to have written privately to those interested, and better still to have attended to my own business and not have written at all. But those reports were spreading, and I felt they ought to be silenced, and with the kindest motive I acted as I thought then for the best.

If there was in my communication a word which in any way seemed to implicate the Faculty or Trustees in any act or design inconsistent with the high position sustained by them as Christian gentlemen, it was undesigned by me and deeply regretted, and for it I would atone, if possible, by an apology as public as my communication. Still I can but feel with other friends of the Institute, that the reports in circulation demanded official notice. This they have received in the communication of Prof. Vail, and though reflecting somewhat severely on me, the object of my communication has been reached, and the facts in the case have been fully presented from official sources.

Gorham, Aug. 29. S. F. WETHERBEE.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Our religious community has been excited by the action of the Third Parish Congregational Church, which persists in retaining as their pastor, Rev. Mr. Walton, though two councils have refused to install him, on account of his alleged heresy. The main point of disagreement is that Mr. W. doubts whether the future everlasting punishment of the wicked will be conscious suffering. He is not certain but that the wicked may ultimately be annihilated. On account of his piety, success and popularity, together with the almost unanimous favor of his society, a majority of the clerical delegates in the last council were in favor of passing a resolve, stating that they were so far satisfied with his examination as to proceed to install him. But there were enough lay delegates to turn the scale, so the resolution was refused a passage by a vote of eleven in favor and thirteen in the negative. The church have since this result employed Mr. Walton, and have made him a present of $500.

I suppose at the next assembly of the County Conference an effort will be made to withdraw the fellowship of the churches from this contumacious society. But I am inclined to think that if all the ministers who voted in favor of Mr. Walton were tried by the acknowledged standards of the Congregational faith, there would be found some as unsound as the pastor of the Third Parish; for they hardly come up to Prof. Park's idea of respectability, and could not swallow, without some choking, the Westminster Catechism or the Savoy Confession.

The Congregationalists of Maine have not retained the position nor met with the success which the prestige of their Puritan descent, the early establishment of their churches, the wealth and social rank of their members, and the control of the educational interets of the State should have secured. The Orthodox party suffered far less in Maine than in the other New England States from the defection of churches on account of the Unitarian heresy. The First Parish in Portland, and perhaps a few others embraced the liberal doctrine, but there was but little loss of churches in this controversy.

There has been a long contest between the liberal and the orthodox parties for the control of Bowdoin College—many of the Orthodox playing into the hands of the Unitarians. This contest is now happily settled, leaving the control not with a coalition of Unitarians and Episcopalians, but the Orthodox, where it properly belongs.

The total number of members in this State reported at the last Congregational Conference, is 19,583, collected in 250 churches, with 149 ministers, making them the third denomination in the State. The Baptists and Methodists exceed them in numbers.

Our old camp ground at Kennebunk has been newly arranged, and we hope to have a large, pleasant and profitable feast of tabernacles. F.

Portland, Aug. 25.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES.

Bishop Hawks, of the Episcopal Church in Missouri, has advised the clergy of his diocese to take the Constitutional Oath, or if they cannot conscientiously do so, to abandon preaching in that State.

The President has ordered the Southern Methodist Churches, which have been in the hands of Northern ministers by military agency, to be restored to the ministers of the Church South, who now assume their ministerial duties in New Orleans, at Memphis, and elsewhere.

The Chauncy Street Church, Boston, (Unitarian) have purchased the lot of land, corner of Marlboro' and Berkeley Streets, and will erect a splendid church on the site.

The annual meeting of the American Board will this year be held at Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, makes the following condition, in reference to the proposed reunion between the Northern and Southern Episcopal Churches:

"I think it is our duty to guard the memory of our deceased bishops, Meade, Otey, and especially our beloved Polk. Not that we should expect any indorsement from the General Convention of their views and actions, but that we should feel assured that no reproach, either direct or indirect, will be cast upon their graves."

The Presbyterian preachers of St. Louis have resolved not to take the Convention oath, and have issued an address to the brethren throughout the State. Gov. Fletcher is about as plucky as they are, and says they shall not preach unless they qualify.

THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE closed its session on Friday evening, Aug. 11th, having been in session including Sabbaths, sixteen days.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHILI.—The Boston *Journal* has the following: "The Chillian Congress has passed with great unanimity a bill prepared by the government giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to offer worship within the precincts of individual property. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for instructing their own children in the doctrine of their religion. By this legislation, free worship, which has existed in fact in some of the towns of Chili, more especially in Valparaiso, will have required the legal sanction which it lacked; and edifices of all denominations may be put up and protected by law."

The Romish Society for the propagation of the Faith, in its published report for the year 1864, acknowledges the receipt of 5,090,041 francs—or something more than $1,000,000. Of this 68 per cent. came from France, and only 3 per cent. from all North America. The expenditures in America are about five times the receipts.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Sehon, of the M. E. Church, South, is reported to have been pardoned by the President. Gov. Brownlow, in a letter to the *Knoxville Whig*, dated Nashville, August 2d, says: "Rev. Dr. Sehon, after an absence at the South for some time, has returned, and is on his way to Washington in search of pardon. He talks like a man of sense, and admits that he did not act like a man of sense when he joined in with the rebellion. The Doctor is thoroughly subjugated, and intends to make a good citizen from this out." Rev. Dr. M'Ferrin, another Southern Methodist, and head of their publishing house, has also received a pardon.

Rev. M. J. Talbot having resigned his pastoral charge at Bristol, R. I., has entered upon his duties of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Newport.

The *Methodist* of last week learns "that it is now definitely settled and approved by the proper authorities that Rev. H. Mattison will go to Trinity M. E. Church in Jersey City, in place of Dr. Monroe, and will enter upon his duties there next Sabbath, Sept. 3d." We welcome Dr. Mattison back again into the old church. A very short experience in the workings of "Independency" has

doubtless revealed to his sagacity the superiority of the polity of Methodism.

Rev. A. N. Fields of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference is in this city, and will ask the benevolent for some pecuniary assistance for the Methodist Church at Rolla, which sustained a great loss in consequence of a fire recently. which consumed about half of the city.

Robert Hamilton, of New York, editor of the *Anglo-African*, a paper which has, in the midst of many discouragements for the last four years, ably advocated the cause of the Union and the claims and interests of the colored man, gave us a call last week. He is in this city seeking aid for the purpose of enlarging the sphere and influence of his paper. We hope he will meet with the encouragement which the cause in which he is engaged is entitled to receive.

Rev. John W. Johnson has been transferred from the Northwest Wisconsin Conference and appointed to Warrensburg, Mo.

Rev. John C. Havens, of the Ohio Conference, died suddenly July 22d, and Rev. E. L. McNeal died Aug. 9th, in Jackson County, Iowa.

Rev. J. P. Newman, D D , and wife, arrived in New York from New Orleans on the 26th ult. They are said to be in fine health and full of zeal for our church work in the South.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, President of Georgetown College, and founder of the sect which bears his name—the Campbellites—died in Covington, Ky., on August 11th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, widow of the late Rev. Robert Newton, D D., fell asleep in Jesus at Shelley Rectory, Ongar, the house of her son, on August 5th, at the ripe age of eighty-six.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says that Mrs. Maria Thornton, widow of Dr. Wm. F. Thornton, first United States Commissioner of Patents, and daughter of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, of London, who was executed for forgery in 1777, died at Washington on August 16th, aged one hundred years. Dr. Thornton was the original architect of the Capitol. Mrs. Thornton preserved her faculties to within a short time of her death. One of the last acts of her life was the presentation of one hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum.

Hon. J. Warren Merrill, Mayor of Cambridge, has given $10,000 to Waterville College to endow the Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry. The Trustees of the College have voted to name the professorship after the donor.

A Washington letter writer says that Rev. C. C. Boynton, formerly of Cincinnati, has been deputed by the Secretary of the Navy to write the history of the navy since the commencement of the rebellion.

Rev. Thomas Morang, of Lanesville, Mass , has been awarded by the Committee of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, the first prize of $150 for the best tract on temperance.

Rev. G. Scott was appointed by the British Wesleyan Conference at its late session, President of the next Canada Conference. Rev. Wellington Jeffers, D.D., was appointed co-delegate to the Canada Conference, and Rev. James England, co-delegate to the Eastern British American Conference.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.—The President has issued the following Proclamation removing restrictions on commerce with the late rebel States:

Whereas, by my proclamations of the 13th and 25th of June, 1864, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war. And whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now in a great measure ceased:

It is hereby ordered that on and after the first day of September, 1865, all the restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Secretary McCulloch has ordered that all merchandize shall go South without restrictions, except guns, pistols and ammunition. Applications to ship these articles must be made in writing to the proper officers of the customs, who will forward them to the Treasury Department for decision, accompanied with such recommendations as they may be disposed to make.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.—On the 28th ult., Mr. Thomas A. Allcock, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to Wirz searching and taking from him over $150 in gold and $280 in greenbacks, and a breastpin and ring, which were never returned. He saw Wirz kill a weak man by shooting him with a revolver, merely because he asked to go out and take a little fresh air. Sergeant Boston Corbett testified that the maggots were a foot deep in the swamp. He escaped from prison and was hunted with bloodhounds. The soldier then in charge of them would not let them tear the prisoner. Capt. Wirz censured the soldier for restraining the dogs. L. D. Brown testified that one day he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call Capt. Wirz. The Captain came. The man asked the Captain to let him go out. The Captain never answered, but turned to the sentinel and said, "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil." A shot was fired and part of the man's head was blown off, and he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Schade, counsel for the prisoner, abandoned the case on account of disagreement with the court. Wirz implored them to stay and help him.

On the 30th ult. the rebel Col. Persons, at one time commanding the post at Andersonville, showed that Wirz had full control of it. He said the capacity of the prison was for only 10,000 men. Some of the high officials were responsible for crowding the prisons. Gen. Winder had supreme control of the prisons east of the Mississippi. The witness sent a communication to Gen. Winder, saying that the prison was worked beyond its capacity, but no attention was paid to the remonstrance. Dr. Cattlin testified that he was for two years in the Confederate army, and from May to September last on service at Andersonville. He saw Capt. Wirz at the time the prisoners were being removed seize a man who had fallen out of the ranks and strike him once or twice. On another occasion he saw a man bitten by dogs. The man was in a tree and was ordered to come down, when the dogs seized him. Wirz was there at the time.

Andrew J. Spring, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that Wirz's common mode of reply to the prisoners was with cursing and swearing. On one occasion he said to a prisoner who had endeavored to escape: "If you ever do that again, I'll shoot you as sure as I'll go to hell, and I know I shall go there." Six or eight times he had been to the storehouse, which was 300 or 400 feet long, and always found it filled with supplies, two thirds of which he supposed was corn meal. There were at one time about 32,000 prisoners and from 500 to 2000 Confederate troops there.

EDUCATIONAL.—The National Academy of Design was in session week before last at Northampton, Mass. Its purpose is to give to the government the benefit of the knowledge of the scientific men of the country. Prof. Bache, of the U. S. Coast Survey, is President.

Wm. B. Graves, of the class of 1862, has been appointed Walker Instructor in the mathematical department of Amherst College. T. D. Bisco, of the class of 1863, is appointed mathematical tutor for the fall term. Professor Snell assumes the duties of President during Dr. Stearns' absence in Europe.

The Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., is to be a three story stone structure, 160 by 60 feet, and a granite quarry in Pelham has been bought to furnish the stone. The foundations are to be laid this fall.

JUSTICE.—General Ruger, commanding at Raleigh, N. C., arrested three men for assaulting a freedman. Gov. Holden requested the General to deliver the men to the civil authorities, reminding him that civil law had been organized. Gen. Ruger replied that so far as his observation extended the civil magistrates took no notice of the assaulting or killing of a black man, therefore he should attend to such cases himself.

THEY MUST QUIT.—"Agate," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"It is true that Gen. Grant has repeatedly and openly expressed his private opinion—differing in no respect from thousands of his fellow citizens—against the French occupation of Mexico, and in favor of ending it, by diplomacy if possible, by war if need be. He talked so with the utmost freedom when here last."

A REIGN OF TERROR.—The government sent Lieut. A. Hahn through the northeastern portion of North Carolina. He reports that the people refuse to recognize the freedom of the blacks, who are whipped and tortured most fiendishly for even expressing a desire to be free. Some have been murdered. A Union man in Hartford County was driven from his home for hiring a colored girl without consulting her former master.

THE REBEL-UNION PEOPLE REBELLIOUS.—Hon. John Covode was sent by the government to look into the affairs of the Mississippi States, and has come home very much discouraged at the prospect. He lately said:

"Most of his time had been spent in Louisiana. He found there the officers who had been elected by the Union party, finding the rebel sentiment strongest, had gone over with them. The Governor, after loud professions of loyalty, after joining the Union League, soon after he had been placed in authority had deserted and betrayed the party that elected him. More than one hundred rebel officers were discharging the duties of the government under him, dressed in their rebel uniforms. Our men are becoming discouraged, and threaten to leave the country if the army is withdrawn.

"The Governor claims from the National Government pay for the liberated slaves, yet refuses to assist in the payment of the national debt. He claims, in the event they do not receive pay for their slaves, those slaves shall be sent out of the country—to Mexico, or elsewhere. Mr. Covode has been up and down the country, and found no white man handling the plough or doing other labor; the negroes did it all. Who would do the work when the negroes went out? The Governor replied: Whites from the North, or from abroad. He answered that when the whites sought the South it would be as owners, not as servants."

MEANNESS.—Congress passed a law providing that the colored people of the District of Columbia shall have their proportion of the school fund for the support of colored schools. The people of Washington are endeavoring to evade the law. They levied no school tax, but increased other taxes, and then took the required amount of money to support white schools. Legal measures will be taken at once to compel obedience to the law. And Congress is expected to grant to the colored people the right of suffrage next winter, so that they will be in a better position to protect themselves.

NEW LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.—A contract was signed, Aug. 30th, by the Postmaster General on the part of the United States, and by J. F. Navarro on the part of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, to carry the mails for the next ten years between the two countries. The service will be monthly in first class American steamers of not less than 1000 tons burthen each, between New York and Rio Janeiro, Brazil, touching at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The compensation to be paid by the United States is $150,000 per annum. The Company has also obtained a corresponding acceptance from the government of Brazil. The mail service on this important route will be inaugurated at an early day, the first steamer of the line leaving New York for Brazil with the mails on or before the 29th of September. The departures will be from New York every 29th, and from Rio Janeiro every 2d day of each month. The average rate of speed per day will not be less than 200 miles. The total grants of both governments will not only amount to $300,000 per annum, but the Company will have complete immunity from all port charges and custom house duties.

THE NEW LINE OF BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—We learn that George W. Jackman, Esq , Mayor of Newburyport, has received the contract to build the pioneer of the new line of steamers, to run between this port and Liverpool. Another vessel for the line will be built about the same time, but we have not learned whether the contract to build her has yet been given to any one. These vessels will be of oak, and of 3,000 tons each, with three decks. Their leading dimensions will be, 325 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 29 deep, and they will be propellers and barque-rigged, so that their sails will enable them to make a passage should their motive power become deranged.—*Boston Journal.*

APPRENTICESHIP.—A committee of Tennessee planters lately waited on General Tillson, Superintendent of Freedmen in Tennessee, and stated that they could not manage free laborers, and desired that the negroes might be apprenticed to them. Gen. Tillson replied that all difficulties could be overcome by skill and tact, united with kindness and patience, in explaining the absolute necessity for labor, the value of its results, implanting in the freedman a desire for a home of his own, with all its blessings and security. The General adds:

"The Bureau does not expect to remove all causes of irritation between the freed people and those who employ them, or to construct any system or issue any orders that will enable violent tempered, or quarrelsome people to do their duty, either as employer or employed, pleasantly, peaceably or profitably."

DISLOYAL MARYLANDERS.—Lieutenant Clark, of the Freedmen's Bureau, after investigating the sentiments of the people of Southern Maryland, reports: "The sentiment of disloyalty to the government is wide spread. I cannot better show the truth of this than by the following: In one entire district in Prince George County 130 out of 180 voters are disfranchised. Among them is a physician who, when the colored troops were being organized at Benedict, in that county, told his friends that he was going to be appointed surgeon there, and would poison the niggers."

Military and Naval.

The following vessels are building at the Charlestown Navy Yard: The Pompanoosuc, a screw sloop of 3,173 tons and 19 guns. The Guerriere, of 3,177 tons, and carrying 25 guns, is nearly ready for launching. The Manitou, a second rate screw sloop of 13 guns. The Quinsigamond, a two-turreted monitor, like, but somewhat larger than the Monadnock. The Nantasket, a screw boat of 900 tons and 10 guns.

The war vessel Saranac sailed from Asminalt, British Columbia, on the 23d ult., in pursuit of the Shenandoah. The Sawnee arrived at the same port on the 24th, and would soon follow the Saranac.

Political.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton, Aug. 30th. It opposes negro suffrage and military arrests. It insists on the rights of the States, and the restoration of the habeas corpus writ. It denounces the national debt as onerous and improper.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention resolved that "negroes are not equal to white men," and then resolved that white men ought to be protected from the competition of inferiors.

Items.

Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York State, has purchased a summer residence in Newport R. I. at a cost of $40,000.

Prof. Swallow, State Geologist, is exploring in the western part of Kansas. Some valuable salt springs have been discovered. A salt spring has been found on the Solomon, from which flows an inch stream of water. One gallon of water makes half a pint of salt.

It is reported that Col. A. D. Streight, whose escape from Libby Prison gave him a great reputation, is about to become the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, the State organ of the democrats of Indiana.

Moses Thomas of Philadelphia has just died, at the age of 79 years. He formerly published the Analectic Magazine, of which Irving was at one time editor. It is said that he was the originator of trade sales of books. Irving and Gen. Scott were his intimate friends. The General when in Philadelphia was commonly his guest.

There are in Chicago 17 grain warehouses with a total capacity of 9,935,000 bushels.

Ketchum, the forger, has been committed to the tombs.

Paymaster Binney is under arrest for swindling the soldiers. He took their money and bought 7 30 notes receiving the percentage allowed. Then he induced the soldiers to buy the notes; and then colluded with the Norfolk banks to get the notes from the soldiers at a discount.

It is thought that the Pope will not deem it necessary now to issue any "bull" against the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, since it is already in a state of *ex*-communication.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry and the other of infantry, for the purpose of preserving order and putting a stop to murders and robberies.

A collision and loss of life occurred on the Long Island Railroad, New York, Aug. 28th.

Mrs Ephraim Griswold, a wealthy old lady of Williston, Vt., was found murdered in her bed on the morning of Aug. 28th, and a large sum of money was missing.

Two men were killed Aug. 26th, by railroad accident near Petersburg, Va.

A sheep swam ashore at Rye Beach lately, supposed from an island seven miles distant. A distinguished visitor at the Beach suggested it might be a hydraulic ram.

The 258th anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the New England coast was observed Aug. 29th, at Fort Popham, Me., at the Mouth of the Kennebec River, where the colony landed.

The first court held at Warrenton, Virginia, since the commencement of the rebellion, commenced its session Aug. 29th. The guerrilla Mosby was among the lawyers present.

The government is selling its hospital buildings. Fifty frame buildings, forming what was known as Emery Hospital, and which covered several acres of ground, sold for only $4,219. The lumber alone cost the government upwards of $20,000.

Gen. Grant and the military authorities generally are of the opinion that Jeff. Davis should be tried by a military commission.

Hon. George Harrington, recently appointed Minister to Switzerland, left Washington August 31st for New York, from whence he sailed for Europe.

The wife of Lewis Washington, of Blair, Va., has been in Washington importuning for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of her husband. Lewis Washington was a relative of the Father of his Country, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by old John Brown.

An exploring party, consisting of Prof. Denton, geologist, of Boston, Major Whitely, and others, returned to Denver, August 30th, from an expedition through Western Colorado, between the Rocky Mountains and Utah. They report they made important discoveries of coal, petroleum and slate on the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad.

The drouth begins to be severely felt on some of the principal manufacturing streams in Rhode Island.

Last month corn was abundant at 50 cents per bushel in Shreveport, La.

The President has decided not to establish a Bureau of Pardons.

A daily mail has been established between Cairo and New Orleans and intermediate landings.

The temperance question is creating great excitement in Indiana.

We have petroleum oil news from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Kansas.

Every vessel at Mobile is loaded with cotton as soon as it is ready for freight.

Statistical.

The foreign immigration to the United States for the six months ending in June comprised nearly 75,000 persons, of whom 42,000 were males.

The income lists have just been published in St. Louis, and the pork packers take the lead—one of them heads the list with $400,000; two others follow with $299,400 each; a fourth comes in with $176,000, and so on scaling downwards to the lowest, which is $28,000.

London, with a population of two and a half millions, is admirably governed for about $12,000,000 a year. Paris, with a population of a million and a half, is kept in perfect order for about $10,000,000 per annum. But New York, which has a population of only eight hundred thousand, pays about $17,000,000 a year, and is miserably misgoverned and in the vilest disorder. That's what the New York Herald says.

In Brighton, Mass., there are 34 slaughter houses, with a capital in use of $255,942, and employing 122 hands. They slaughtered during the past year no less than 220,000 animals, viz., 1,200 calves, 23,781 swine, 170,517 sheep and 25,058 cattle. The total amount of dressed meats produced was 33,738,778 pounds, worth $3,940,661. Of this there were 22,400,000 pounds beef, worth $2,516,360; 4,774,200 pounds pork, worth $662,698; 6,508,078 pounds mutton, worth $750,558; and 85,500 pounds veal, worth $11,035.

The internal revenue receipts for August have averaged over a million dollars a day, and the receipts for the month are about $34,000,000. The receipts for July and August will amount to nearly $60,000,000.

California has great agricultural capacities. In 1860 the State produced nearly twelve million bushels of the cereals; it had 2,885,824 domestic animals, swine and horses, raised 367,485 bales of cotton, and 494,516 gallons of wine.

The customs revenue through the port of New York was last week up to a daily average of nearly $600,000 in coin; one day it reached $735,500, or, on the basis of gold at 145, equal to $1,066,475 in currency.

There are 19,300 white children in Washington, D. C., and school accommodations for only 3,780.

It is estimated that since the first of April last, 5,000 persons have been killed or wounded, and $30,000,000 in value of property destroyed by so-called railroad accidents and steamboat disasters in the United States.

There were 176 fires in New York city during the six months ending May 31st, which destroyed property to the alleged value of $4,052,643. Insurance to the amount of $8,100,825 covered the property or premises where the fires occurred.

The total national debt on the 31st ult. was $2,757,689,571 43. Total interest, $138,031,620.24.

The total national revenue last month was $57,000,000.

English statistics for 1864 show that there were 100,067 cases of drunkenness, against 94,745 in 1863—51,058 offences great and small in England alone, 28,704 arrests, 18,226 persons appeared before the courts, 1,337 suicides, 978 men, 359 women; the average for six years, 1858—63, establishes the proportion of 67 suicides to 1,000,000 of the inhabitants.

It is thought Mississippi will raise about 25,000 bales of cotton.

Foreign Miscellany.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN CHILI.—The Congress of Chili has established religious freedom in that country. While the question was under debate, a Catholic priest incited about 200 women to mob the Congress. At about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 30th of June, Senor Recabarren was interrupted in his speech in favor of religious toleration by a sudden uproar in the street outside, amid shrill cries of "Long live our holy religion!" "Death to the heretics!" After a while they were frightened away by the mounted guards. The priest Juan Ugarte, who excited them, told an anecdote to illustrate the meanness of heretics. He said:

When the pestilence was ravaging all the Northern districts, a commission was named to request alms and assistance in food and clothes. A gentleman who had himself scarcely enough to live on wished to give something, but having no money, took from his drawers a pair of new trowsers, and repaired to a Protestant Bishop of Valparaiso, who is neither a bishop or anything else, and requested him to forward them to the sufferers. The heretic thanked him, put the trowsers in his own wardrobe, and now walks about in them, the shameless creature!

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The London *Times* argues that we must consider the situation as a sort of national challenge, and says:

"The Emperor of the French, in organizing and effecting the conquest of Mexico, set the famous Monroe doctrine at defiance. He did what the Americans had declared no European power should ever be permitted to do. He established a monarchical government under the protectorate of France upon the American continent, and he holds his ground with as much success and as hopeful a prospect as such an enterprise admitted. Mexico is actually an empire ruled by a European sovereign, supported by European bayonets."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—News of July 21st from the City of Mexico says the French Courts Martial are pacifying the country by shooting annually 40,000 Mexicans. The French organ declares the empire a failure and advocates French protection.

The line of the Rio Grande is said to be growing dark with troops. The French boast that they could throw 50,000 men upon the line of the Rio Grande at once, and that we could not hope to fight them with success. They say that a force of 26,000 French troops could march into the interior of the United States. The American General Steele is getting things in order on the Texan side of the river.

Foreign Items.

About nine tenths of the cases of cholera in Constantinople recover.

Mr. Tennyson has received over $50,000 from the sale of "Enoch Arden."

The debt of Canada, as reported by the Auditor General, is over seventy-eight millions.

The Emperor and Empress of France are in Switzerland.

Latest advices from St. Domingo state that the Spaniards have finally completed the evacuation.

Austria and Prussia have agreed that Keil Harbor is to be occupied by Prussia, although in Holstein.

Queen Victoria has invited the Duchess of Augustenburg to Coburg.

A school of whales appeared in the Cromarty Forth, Scotland, a few weeks ago, and about sixty of them were killed after they had been chased into shallow water or driven ashore.

An International cricket match was concluded in Canada Aug. 29th. The contest was very close, the Americans barely winning, as their last man was in. The score stood as follows: 1st innings, Canada 73, American 63; 2d innings, Canada 54, Americans enough to win. The Americans played throughout with one man short.

It is rumored that the Austro-Prussian difficulty is for the time being settled, Austria having made concessions to Prussia.

The French Government suppresses all information as to the progress of the cholera in that country. At Ancona the cardinal bishop of the diocese and the procureur-general at the Ancona Court of Appeal were cut off by the epidemic.

The St. Domingo rebels still hold their own. The rebel forces besieged in Cape Haytien have gained some decided advantages over President Geffrard's troops.

Capt. Anderson of the Great Eastern, in a letter, says it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic Cable and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggests that a new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable.

The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

The determination of the Pope to increase his army by three thousand men, is considered as an indication that he is convinced that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome.

Two ships of the Russian iron clad squadron were wrecked on the way to Stockholm.

The Czar has gone to Moscow to present the Czarowitz to the Senate and people.

The English papers announce the loss by sinking of the ship Samuel Dunning, from Rangoon for Liverpool, by which twenty-five lives were lost. The survivors were obliged to eat leather belts and pitch to keep from starvation.

A French editor has given the following sensible description of the effect of an advertisement: The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.

Sir John Richardson, the surgeon who accompanied Sir John Franklin in two of his earlier Arctic expeditions, has recently died at the age of seventy-seven. He was the author of several works on natural history, and spent his last years in the famous lake district of Westmoreland. After many perilous exposures by land and sea, he died suddenly of apoplexy while apparently in perfect health.

The Czar, in reply to the request of the Pope that the Archbishop of Warsaw and the Bishop of Wilna be allowed to leave the interior of Russia and return to their dioceses, has informed the Papal government that the latter permission will never be given them.

The Emperor of Brazil has put steamers at the disposal of Professor Agassiz, with which to ascend the Amazon.

The Brazilian forces attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army, previous to July 25th, and captured 700 men and 3,000 horses. The Brazilians report a loss of 150 killed and wounded.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived off Crookhaven, Aug. 17th, and continued on to Sheerness.

A new rebellion is spreading rapidly in China, and the rebels have advanced within 100 miles of Pekin, where they occupy a strong position. The authorities of Pekin have applied for British military officers to come to their relief.

The emancipated serfs of Russia enjoy the right of suffrage. They take part in the election of local executive and judicial officers. Their wisdom and moderation wins praise. Judging from home experience, M. Tourgueneff, who once had 400 serfs, believes that the American freedmen ought to be granted the privilege of the ballot.

A private letter from Kanagawa states that the Japanese Government have ceded land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

Sir Wm. J. Hooker, the celebrated English botanist, is dead.

It is stated that a strictly private subscription for a testimonial to Mrs. Cobden already exceeds £27,000 sterling.

The English Channel fleet, 12 vessels, arrived at Cherbourg, France, Aug. 14th, and was allotted a place of honor in the harbor. The Lords of the Admiralty and numerous officials accompanied the fleet. After a few days the fleet proceeded to Brest.

Science and Art.

IRON ROLLING.—Some time ago, as was noticed at the time, the Sligo Iron Works, at Pittsburg, Pa., sent a letter to Birmingham, Eng., written upon a sheet of iron which took no less than 1000 sheets to make one inch in thickness, the dimensions being 8 inches by 5 1-2 inches, or a surface of 44 inches, and weighing 69 grains; and challenging all England to beat it in strength or thinness. The following statements show the astounding results of the English experiments:

"The Marshfield Iron Works, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, produced a sheet of the dimensions of the Pittsburg one, but weighing only 46 grains; the Hope Works, of Staffordshire, next succeeded in producing a sheet weighing 33 grains; and Messrs. R Williams & Co. one weighing only 31 grains. Wales makes another trial and succeeds in making a sheet of the astounding weight of 23 1-2 grains, requiring 2853 sheets to make one inch in thickness; and at still another trial produces a sheet of 23 grains, requring 2950 sheets to make the thickness of an inch. The Pontardawe Tin Works next come into the field with a sheet weighing 24 1 2 grains—a trifle heavier than the Welsh; but claims 3799 sheets to make one inch in thickness. We now come to the climax. The mill manager of Messrs. W. Hallam & Co., of the Upper Forest Tin Works, near Swansea, has succeeded in making a sheet of the finest appearance and thinnest that has ever yet been seen by mortal eye. The iron from which the sheet was rolled was made on the premises. When reduced to 44 surface inches, the dimensions of the Pittsburg sheet, it weighed but 16 grains, or 30 per cent. less than any previous effort, and requires at least 4800 sheets to make one inch in thickness."

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Sept. 2.
J W Atkins—P E Brown—Geo Burnham—H Burbank—G S Barnes—E M Baylies—R D Brown—J Wesley Cole—A J Copeland (we do now expect pay in advance from all)—W J Carlton—J T Goodnow—T A Hunt—J H Hillman—J A Kibbe—K N Meservey—S F Strout—B P Spalding—E D Southworth—S H Tupper—L Tebbetts—A W Weeks.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2.
B S Arey 2—L Allton—W H Appleton & Co—J S Billings—A Burt—A Brooks—L M Boardman—E Brackett—J M Bean—J S Bean—Bridgeman & Whitney—S F Chester—F P Caldwell—R Chippendale—O H Call—A Davis—C Dingman—C H Ellis—S A Fuller—H F Forrest—S Fox—E R French—J Fassett—E M Fowler—C W Hardy—J C Ingraham—W C Johnson—H L Kelsey—J E Luscomb—L E Lawton—J Livesey—A B Morse—John Otis 2d—A A Pierce—Poe & Hitchcock—L J Robinson—J L Read—J S Smith—M Spencer—D J Smith—J Thurston—J W Willett—A A Wright—W H Washburn.
J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

In South Boston, Aug. 24th, by Rev. E. A. Manning, William Langley to Miss Sarah A. Carleton, both of Boston; Aug. 25th, George T. Cady to Miss Mary E. Coakley, both of this city; Aug. 26th, Byron Ford to Miss Betsey J. Freethy, both of Lawrence.

In the Warren Street Church, Roxbury, Aug. 27th, by Rev. G. Whitaker, Mr. L. Frank Stone to Miss Sarah R. Chase, all of Roxbury.

In Charlestown, Aug. 26th, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Mr. Silas Storer to Mrs. Lovina I. Dill, both of Charlestown; also, Aug. 31st, Mr. Oscar F. Chaffer to Miss Ellen T. Knight, both of Charlestown.

In Hingham, Aug. 17th, by Rev. Wm. H. Starr, Mr. Wm. M. Carter, of Hingham, to Mrs. Mary A. Bliss, of South Boston.

In Eliot, Me., Aug. 27th, by Rev. A. R. Sylvester, Mr. Nathaniel Frost to Miss Olive J. Emery, both of Eliot.

In Friendship, Me., Aug. 20th, by Rev. J. Bean, Mr. Silas A. Morton to Miss Rhoda C. Cook, both of Friendship.

In Dexter, Me., Aug. 26th, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. Isaac P. Chase to Miss Ellen H. Foster, both of Corinna.

In Brookline, N. H., Aug. 17th, by Rev. G. F. Eaton, Mr. G. Wright to Miss Sarah Colburn, both of Hollis, N. H.

In Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 22d, by Rev. M. Ludlum, assisted by Revs. Viele and Herbert, Mr. David K. Graves to Miss Julia A. Gilbert, both of Fair Haven. [No cards.]

Deaths.

In Westfield, Aug. 29th, Mrs. Jane G. Weller, aged 36 years; Aug. 30th, William C. Hull, aged 65 years.

In Eliot, Me., Sept. 2, Chester H., only son of Justin S. and Emily D. Bartlett, after an illness of six days, died peacefully, Aug. 22, aged 6 years and 7 days; Aug. 28, little Elmie W., the only daughter, aged 3 years and 2 months, joined her brother in "the better land." "The light of our house has gone out."

Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Camp Meeting, at Charleston, Me., begins Sept. 11.
Preachers' Meeting, at Saxonville, Mass., Sept. 12-14.
Ministerial Association, at Weeks' Mills, Me., Sept. 18-20.
Ministerial Association, at Machias, Me.. Oct. 2-4.
Ministerial Association, at Power St., Providence, Oct. 9-11.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Rev. Jacob Stevens, West Epping, N. H.
Rev. Jonas M. Clark, Northampton, Mass.

M. G. B. INSTITUTE.—The ensuing Term of this institution will open on the second Wednesday (the 13th) of September next. All interested are requested then to be present.
Concord, N. H., Aug. 21st, 1865. JOHN W. MERRILL.

A regular meeting of the Managers of the NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at the Office of Zion's Herald, Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock.
J. H. TWOMBLY, Secretary.

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT NORTH.—The next meeting will convene at Barre, Sept. 18th and 19th.
Preaching, Monday Evening—John Capen; Tuesday Evening—Chas. H. Hanaford.
ESSAYS: Secret Prayer an Element of Ministerial Power—Horace W. Carter; Modern Spiritualism—E. S. Best; Methodism in Worcester County—D. Dorchester; Duties of Ministers' Wives—C. H. Newell.
Sketches expected from all preachers present. We hope to see all the preachers, both traveling and local, that can be present. C. H. NEWELL, Secretary.

RE-OPENING.—The Church at Kent's Hill, having been repaired and enlarged, will be re-opened, Providence permitting, Sunday, the 10th of September next, A. M., with appropriate religious services. S. ALLEN.
Kent's Hill, Aug. 31st.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 1731; Sheep and Lambs, 9,456; Number of Western Cattle, 880; Eastern Cattle, 230. Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 578. Cattle left over from last week 43; Swine, 1000.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra $12.00 @ 13.00; first quality $11.00 @ 12.00; second quality 10.00 @ 10.75; third quality, $8.50 @10.00 ℔ 100 lbs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Hides—6½ @ 7c per lb. Tallow—6½ @ 7c ℔ lb.
Lamb Skins—75 @ 1.00; Sheep Skins 75 @ 1.00 each.
Calf Skins—16 @ 17c ℔ lb.

The market for this week has been similar to that of last. The general quality of the offerings is only common extra. Cattle are in fair demand. The trains from the West got in early and trade opened before noon, but was not very active although there was a good many cattle sold before night. Prices upon all grades remain unchanged. There was a good many working oxen among the Eastern droves, for which there is not such a demand as there was last week.

Stores—Yearlings, none; 2-years old $26 @ 40; 3-years old 45 @ 65 ℔ head. Most of the small cattle are bought up to slaughter.

Working Oxen—Sales at $150, $160, $165, $190, $200, $215, 225 ℔ pair. Good supply in market. Not a very active trade.

Milch Cows—Sales ordinary $30 @ 45; extra $70 @ 105. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—There is a large supply at market. Trade is not so active but prices remain about the same. We quote sales of Lambs at $2.88, @ 3.50, $3.75, $4.12 ℔ head. Old Sheep 5 @ 6c ℔ lb.

Swine—Wholesale, 14½ @ 14½c ℔ lb; retail 15 @ 16c ℔ lb. Columbia County pigs, wholesale, 14½c ℔ lb; retail, 15 @ 17c ℔ lb. Fat Hogs—400 at market. Prices 12½ @ 13c ℔ lb.

RETAIL PRICE.
INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS—℔ lb.		
Lump Butter,	36 @	48
Butter, in tubs,	34 @	38
2d quality,	28 @	32
Cheese, 1st quality,	12 @	20
Eggs, doz,	@	30
Beef, fresh,	12½ @	35
Salted,	12½ @	18
Pork, fresh,	16 @	18
Hams, Boston,	00 @	25
Western,	00 @	00
Lard, best,	25 @	26
Western, keg,	23 @	25
Veal,	10 @	25
Calves, whole,	09 @	15
Lamb, ℔ lb,	10 @	20
Mutton,	10 @	20
Sheep, whole,	08 @	11
POULTRY.		
Turkeys, lb,	25 @	33
Ducks, pair,	1 00 @	1 50
Green Geese,	2 00 @	3 00
Spring Chickens,	1 00 @	2 00
Woodcock, each,	@	37½
Venison, lb,	00 @	00
Quails, doz,	0 00 @	0 00
Grouse, pair,	0 00 @	0 00
Roasting Pigs, each,	3 00 @	4 00
Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz,	@	3 00

VEGETABLES.		
Cucumbers, each,	@	1
Marrow Squashes, ℔ lb,	@	3
Onions, ℔ peck,	@	37
Carrots, ℔ peck,	@	37
Lettuce, ℔ head,	@	05
Turnips ℔ peck,	@	25
Beets, ℔ peck,	@	25
Potatoes, ℔ peck,	25 @	37
Pickles, gal,	50 @	75
Beans, white, peck,	50 @	75
Cabbages,	10 @	17
FRUIT.		
Blackberries, qt,	20 @	30
Blueberries, qt,	@	12
Whortleberries, qt,	@	12
Pears, peck,	75 @	2 00
Peaches, peck,	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ℔ peck,	@	25
Dried Apples, ℔ lb,	15 @	17
Apples, peck,	75 @	1 25
Lemons, doz,	50 @	00
Peaches in cans,	@	50
Tomatoes in cans,	00 @	00
Havana Oranges, ℔ doz,	1 75 @	1 25
Malaga Grapes,	75 @	1 00
Bananas, doz,	1 00 @	1 50
Pineapples, each	20 @	40
Watermelons,	25 @	75

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.		
Mess Beef, ℔ bbl., cash price,	00 00 @	25 00
Family Beef, bbl,	30 @	34 00
Pork, Boston extra clear ℔ bbl,	46 @	47 00
Boston No. 1, bbl,	@	46 00
Boston No. 2, bbl,	@	45 00
Ohio extra clear,	@	45 00
Do. clear,	@	42 00
Ohio Mess,	33 00 @	35 00
Do. Prime,	@	26 00
Boston Lard, bbls,	00 @	25 00
Ohio Leaf, do,	00 @	25 00
Hams, Boston, lb,	@	25
Do. Ohio, ℔ lb,	@	25
Tongues, bbl,	40 00 @	00
Whole Hogs,	15 @	16
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.		
Butter, lump,	35 00 @	42 00
tub, 1st qual,	30 00 @	33 00
Cheese, best, per hund,	10 00 @	17 00
Eggs, 100 doz,	27 @	00 00
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes— Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl,	2 00 @	2 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl,	0 @	0 00
Hubbard Squashes, ℔ ton,	@	000 00
Marrow Squashes, ℔ ton,	@	000 00
Cranberries, ℔ bbl,	0 00 @	00 00
Apples, ℔ bbl,	5 00 @	8 00
Onions, ℔ bbl,	0 00 @	2 50
Beets, ℔ bush,	@	0 00
Parsnups, ℔ bush,	@	0 00
Carrots, ℔ bush,	@	0 00
Shellbarks, ℔ bbl,	0 00 @	0 00
Lemons, ℔ box,	13 00 @	00 00
White Beans,	0 00 @	2 50
Pea Beans, ℔ bu,	0 00 @	3 00
Oranges, ℔ box,	0 00 @	00 00
Pickles, bbl,	10 00 @	12 00
COTTON.		
N. O. and Mobile—℔ lb.		
Ordinary,	35 @	40
Mid. to good mid.	44 @	48
Middling fair,	50 @	52
Uplands and Floridas—		
Ordinary,	35 @	40
Mid. to good mid.	44 @	48
Middling fair,	50 @	52
GRASS SEED.		
Herds Grass, ℔ bush,	5 75 @	6 00
Red Top, ℔ sack,	4 00 @	4 50
Clover, Northern, ℔ lb,	28 @	30
Clover, Western, ℔ lb,	@	30
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bush,	4 50 @	5 00
R. I. Bent Grass, ℔ bush,	2 75 @	3 00
Millet, ℔ bush,	4 00 @	4 50
Rye, ℔ bush,	1 25 @	1 50
Wheat, ℔ bush,	3 50 @	4 00

White Dutch Clover,	60 @	65
Hungarian Grass Seed, bush,	4 00 @	4 50
Buckwheat, ℔ bush,	1 50 @	1 75
Flax Seed,	4 00 @	4 50
SUGAR.		
Brown,	11½ @	17½
White,	15 @	20½
Maple Sugar,	00 @	00
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
St. Louis,	0 00 @	
do. choice ex.,	13 00 @	14 50
Western, com,	07 25 @	07 50
do. choice.	10 00 @	10 50
Illinois and Ohio— choice extra,	11 75 @	12 00
Mich. and Wisconsin— choice extra,	10 50 @	11 00
Canada, com,	07 25 @	07 50
do. choice,	09 50 @	10 00
Rye Flour,	5 50 @	6 75
Corn Meal,	5 25 @	5 50
GRAIN.		
Corn, ℔ 56 lbs. Southern yellow,	@	1 10
Western mixed,	1 00 @	1 02
Wheat, western,	1 30 @	2 10
Rye,	1 05 @	1 10
Barley, ℔ bush,	1 50 @	
Oats,	60 @	70
Shorts, ℔ ton,	26 @	27 00
Fine Feed,	30 @	34 00
Middlings,	00 00 @	00 00
HAY.		
Country Hay, ℔ 100 lbs,	1 10 @	1 25
Eastern pressed, ℔ ton,	21 @	23
Straw, 100 lbs,	70 @	80
HIDES AND SKINS.		
Western, dry,	16 @	17
do. wet,	08½ @	09½
Buenos Ayres, ℔ lb,	26½ @	28
Calcutta Cow ℔ lb— Slaughter,	22 @	23
Green salt,	15 @	16
Rio Grande, ℔ lb,	25 @	27
LEATHER.		
Sole— Buenos Ayres,	32 @	36½
Orinoco,	29 @	33
Oak,	42 @	49
Dry Hide,	40 @	45
Slaughter in Rough—	26 @	31
Oak,	29 @	33
Calf Skins, ℔ lb.— Cured,	1 25 @	1 50
In Rough,	90 @	1 05
Sheep Skins— Bark Tanned,	00 @	00
Sumac do,	00 @	00
LIME.		
Rockland, cask,	1 25 @	
WOOL.		
Fleece,	60 @	75
Pulled,	55 @	85

Business Notices.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 90, 92 & 94 Tremont Street, will open to-day:
Bales of Fine Russia Crash,
Bales of Scotch Diapers,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Bales of Fine Wool Flannels,
Cases of Blue Mixed Yarns,
Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Cases of Brown and Bleached Linen Table Covers,
Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Cases of White Goods.
Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. 1t. Sept. 6.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Quinsy or inflammation of the throat is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter. Sept 6.

[DR. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did, other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your *Buchu* for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have seen cured with any other *Buchu*, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEORGE H. KEYSER, M.D.,
140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
August 11, 1865.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
1t Sept 6

READ Dr. J. M. Howe's advertisement of common air as a cure of Lung and Throat Diseases, &c.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY RARE RECEIPTS—containing many Secrets and much valuable information never before made public, including over 100 Receipts now in exclusive use by the celebrated Metropolitan Hotel of this city. Price 20 cents; mailed, postage free. Address HUTCHINSON & Co., Publishers, 569 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 16. 4t.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—Black Silks, Alpaccas, Mohairs, Prints, Cottons, DeLaines, Balmorals, and a variety of Ladies Dress Goods, Mantillas, Shawls and Capes, at 94 Hanover Street. O. S. CURRIER & Co. tf. June 14.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement, While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them so easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine.
July 12. eop2mos.

Ho, all ye afflicted with CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured until you have tried *Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Fumigating Powder, and Vegetable Pills.* They will afford immediate relief when used, and if persevered in will cure. M. S. BURR & Co., Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Aug. 16. 6mos.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the *choicest* materials, is *mild* and *emollient* in its nature, *fragrantly scented*, and extremely *beneficial* in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of New York, manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, ETC. Also, LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.
March 22. 1y.

"TO BE OR NOTTO BE; THAT'S THE QUESTION."—The question has been long since settled by the popular verdict, that, STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only reliable preparation for strengthening weak hair. 6t. Aug. 9.

Rev. P. T. Kenney says: "I know of nothing in the market surpassing SELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Mrs. Dr. Raymond says: "I like the HAIR LIFE better than anything of the kind I have ever used." Hon. Wm. B. Lawton prefers it to all other articles for the head and hair. It restores and dresses the hair. tf. July 19.

PINEAPPLE CIDER.—Dr. Talbot's concentrated Medical Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness. See notice in *Zion's Herald* from Jan. 1st to June 1st. Send for circular. One ounce sample bottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents for postage. B. T Babbit, 64 to 74 Washington Street, New York.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. and M. S. Burr & Co., Boston, Mass. 3m. July 5.

REMOVAL.—JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co. have removed to the Spacious Store formerly occupied by Messrs. George W. Warren & Co., 192 WASHINGTON STREET, (opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) and extending through to 61 and 63 Hawley Street, where they are now offering a fresh Stock of Foreign and Domestic *Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.,* comprising the Newest and Choicest Styles in the Market. The attention of buyers in the Trade or at retail is invited to same.
Aug. 23. 4t.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1865.—We would invite the attention of our customers and the public to our large and choice stock of *Elegant Goods for Gentlemen's Garments*; novelties from all the celebrated looms of Foreign Countries, together with the best styles of Home Manufactured Goods. We have many styles of Nobby Goods, which we control. Our styles for Garments will be New and Stylish, made and trimmed in our usual thorough manner. Our Prices will be as low as the market will allow.

TWING & COLLINS, Tailors,
140 Washington Street, (nearly opposite School Street,) Boston.
Feb. 15. 1y

A SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUSNESS.—*Dodd's Nervine* has an established reputation. It cannot fail to benefit any man, or woman, who is afflicted with nervous difficulties in any form. Neuralgia is subdued, pain is annihilated, an equal circulation of the *Nerva Aura* is produced, quiet and calm repose visit the pillow, and the miserable, irritable, fretful condition of the mind, induced sympathetically by the body, gives place to harmony and peace. 3mos. June 21.

Advertisements.

TO PHYSICIANS. New York, August 15th, 1865.

Allow me to call your attention to my *PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.* The component parts are *BUCHU*, LONG LEAF, *CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.*

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia."

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with *Organic Weakness*, requires the aid of Medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU* invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHA,

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant to taste the odor, "immediate" *in action*, and more strenghening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health Mental Powers, and Happiness.*

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
3mos Sept 6

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Eighteenth Annual Term, of seventeen weeks, will commence Nov. 1, 1865. PROFESSORS—Stephen Tracy, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Frances S. Cooke, M.D., Anatomy, also of Physiology and Hygiene; Edward Aiken, M.D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry; Minerva C. Meriam, M.D., Obsterics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Albert B. Robinson, M.D., Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mercie H. Dyer, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Tuition fees, to the six Professors and Demonstrator, $65—free to students needing aid. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Secretary, 30 Canton Street, Boston, Mass. 3tis Sept 6

NOW IN PRESS. A Work of the Greatest Interest and Value.
SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS. By COL. S. M. BOWMAN and LIEUT. COL. R. B. IRWIN.

This work—written by Col. Bowman, Gen. Sherman's personal friend, and Lieut. Col. Irwin, one of our ablest military writers—is the *complete official history* of this grand army as a whole, and in all its details.

No other official and authentic history of this great army will be published—for no other writers can have access to the private and official papers of the several commanders—all such information *is furnished for this work exclusively.*

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 31, 1865.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Esq., 540 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR:—Col. S M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the U. S., has had access to my Order and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader.
I am, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

The volume is illustrated with splendid Steel Portraits of Major Generals Sherman, Schofield, Howard, Slocum, Logan, Blair, Davis and Kilpatrick, and with carefully prepared Maps and Diagrams, furnished by Gen. O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer of the Army, finely engraved on stone.

THE WORK IS SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Agents wanted in every County. Exclusive territory given, and liberal inducements offered. Address,
W. J. HOLLAND,
Agent for New England,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
C. B. RICHARDSON, PUBLISHER. 1t Sept 6

GET THE BEST. Every Family should have WEBSTER'S NEW DICTIONARY, WITH 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Recently thoroughly revised, and now unquestionably the best English Dictionary extant (1) in its ETYMOLOGIES, so says the North American Review for January, 1865; (2) VOCABULARY—has 114,000 words—10,000 more than any other English Dictionary; (3) DEFINITIONS; always excelling in this, made now still more valuable; (5) PRONUNCIATION; Prof. Russell, the eminent orthoepist, declares the revised Webster "the noblest contribution to science, literature and education * * yet produced;" (6) PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS; (7) TABLES, one of which, that of Fictitious Names, is worth the cost of the volume; (8) is the LATEST; (9) in MECHANICAL EXECUTION; (10) the LARGEST single volume ever published.

In one volume of 1840 royal quarto pages; and in various common and fine bindings.

"Get the Latest." "Get the Best." "Get Webster."

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. Sept 6

Advertisements.

"RICHEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE, that have appeared in the current nineteenth century."

GREENLEAF'S NEW ALGEBRAS.

New Elementary Algebra—A simple, easy and comprehensive work—and of extraordinary popularity.

New Higher Algebra—A through course—neither too brief nor too extended—for advanced classes—unsurpassed for clearness and elegance.

Simple, elegant, scientific, and practical—these works have effectually baffled competition and taken legitimate places as fixtures, very extensively, in well ordered schools and seminaries, in all sections of the Union. A popularity so rare and exceptional is *a sufficient test of merit.*

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.,
Publisher, 45 Washington Street, Boston.
2t Sept 6

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S ARE THE BEST.
N. Y. Independent, Evangelist, Christian Inquirer, Examiner, N. Y. Tribune, Scientific American, Ladies' Repository.
228 WASHINGTON STREET.
Sept 6 3mos H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ENLARGEMENT of the *Tonsils, Inflammation of the Throat, Indigestion, etc.*, cured by INHALING THE COMMON AIR through a TUBE. Introduced into the city of New York in 1838, by DR. JOHN M. HOWE, of 227 Grand Street, New York. The benefits from the use of the tube are,

1st. Introducing a larger quantity of the oxygen of the air into the lungs, thus more perfectly arterializing the blood and quickening its circulation.

2d. In three or four months the circumference of the chest, will enlarge from one to five inches and alter in shape. Thin persons will increase in flesh from one to twelve pounds.

3d. It will arrest hemorrhage and prevent consumption from becoming seated in those predisposed to it. It will certainly cure Tubercular Thesis if seasonably employed.

4th. The action of the digestive organs will be promoted.

5th. It will toughen the throat, preventing colds from exposure, and will increase the compass of the voice. It will reduce enlarged tonsils.

6th. It will tend to prevent the sudden deaths occurring from congestion of the lungs, brain, apoplexy, heart disease, &c.

7th. It will benefit or cure asthmatics.

The attention of Singers, Educators, Public Speakers, and the learned generally is invited to this subject. Twenty-seven years' extensive practice enables the author to state that the use of the tube with Dr. H.'s directions, is worth more to consumptives than all other means combined.

Dr. H. can refer to a scores of first class persons. He will only name Jacob Campbell, Esq., President of the Pacific Bank, New York, and Schurman and Samuel Halsted, late of the firm of Halsted, Stiles & Co., New York, Carleton & Porter, and the Rev. Bishop Janes, D.D.

Remit $3, for which the tube will be forwarded by mail.
Sept 6

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.—In Press, and will be issued about the first of September, THE UNITED STATES COLLECTION, a new work for Choirs and Singing Schools, by A. N. Johnson. In addition to the usual number of Tunes and Anthems, not surpassed in excellence, this book will contain a collection of Glees, Quartetts, Secular Choruses, &c., so carefully arranged in strictly progressive order, that by their use a Singing School will almost teach itself. It will also contain the author's celebrated method for training choirs. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street. tf Sept 6

JUST PUBLISHED BY CHASE & NICHOLS,
43 Washington Street, Boston,
SCRIPTURE READINGS

For Devotion and Study, in Seminaries, Sabbath Schools and Families. 16mo., 160 pages. Cloth. By Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D.

This book contemplates the following objects:

1. To increase the interest and instruction of devotional Scripture reading in *all* schools and families, by appropriate selections of passages on all the leading doctrines and duties of Christianity, to be read in concert and alternately, between teacher and scholars.

2. To furnish Sabbath Schools suitable lessons to be committed to memory, and recited, when desirable, imparting consecutive and systematic knowledge of the Scriptures.

3. To provide Bible Classes with the general outlines of investigation of all the essentials of Christianity, without the aid of question-books.

Each lesson is preceded by a brief introduction, opening and explaining the point of the lesson, and followed by a brief review; *fixing* and *holding* attention to the subject on which the passages bear.

The book is designed, and supposed to be, thoroughly evangelical, but not otherwise denominational.

There are seventy-six Lessons, of which the accompanying is a specimen.

LESSON I. GOD.

The Bible speaks of God as possessing many different attributes, or qualities of character. The different passages in this lesson indicate a few of them.

TEACHER. God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John* iv. 24.

SCHOLAR. All things were created by him and for him. *Col.* i. 16.

TEACH. The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge. *Ps.* xix. 1.

SCHOL. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James* i. 17.

TEACH. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight, but all things are naked and open unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. *Heb.* xi. 13.

SCHOL. Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places, that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. *Jer.* xxiii. 23.

TEACH. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is long-suffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance. 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.

SCHOL. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness. *Rom.* i. 18.

TEACH. Let no man deceive you with vain words; for because of these things cometh the wrath of God on the children of disobedience. *Eph.* v. 6.

SCHOL. Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? *Rom.* ii. 4.

TEACH. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven; what canst thou do? Deeper than hell; what canst thou know? *Job* xi. 7.

SCHOL. O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! *Rom.* xi. 33.

1. Read *aloud* the verse in this lesson showing that God is our *Creator*.
2. Read the one showing that he is our *Provider* and *Father*.
3. Read the one showing his *compassion for sinners*.
4. Also the one showing his *justice* in punishing evil-doers.

Price 40 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price. For sale by J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill. Aug 30

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston. 1y Sept 3

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TWINES AND NETTING,
And dealers in articles used by
FISHERMEN.
Office, corner of Pratt and South Streets, Baltimore, Md.
June 14 6mos

MENDELSSHON MUSICAL INSTITUTE. The Twenty-ninth term of this institution commences Oct. 5th. Instructions given to Private Pupils and to Classes, in every department of music. Vocal, Instrumental and Theoretical. For circulars, apply to OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, or to EDWARD B. OLIVER, 26 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass. 2mos Aug 16

KENNEDY'S HAIR GROWER. From the Rev. A. Gould, Clinton, Mass.

MR. KENNEDY. Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to say that Mrs. Gould is using your Hair Grower with great benefit. Much of her hair had fallen from the top of her head, and an intolerable itching sensation prevailed all over the scalp. She commenced using your Hair Grower a few weeks since, and although she has not consumed one bottle of it, yet her hair is growing quite rankly again, and the itching sensation is entirely removed. We consider your preparation for the hair a very valuable article, and you are at liberty to employ this testimony as you please. A. GOULD,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Clinton, Mass., March 12, 1863.
Sold by all Druggists. 1y Oct 5

HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [Dr. Riggs' Patent.] Superior to all others. Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not rust, chafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, not hurts the patient. Not affected by perspiration, can be used in bathing, easily adjusted, requires no straps. Recommended by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have been sold in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free.

Address "NEW ENGLAND HARD RUBBER TRUSS COMPANY," 13 School Street, Boston. April 26

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over $2,000,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, $20,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

DIRECTORS.
Willard Phillips, Pres't., Benj. F. Stevens, Vice Pres't, M. P. Wilder, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Bartlett, Francis C. Lowell, Charles Hubbard, Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, W. B. Reynolds, James S. Amory.
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WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12 1y

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. *Prices of Presses*: $10, $16, $23 and $30. *Price of an Office* with Press: $15, $28, $40, $48 and $71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,
Dec 21 1y 23 Water Street, Boston.

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

WIFE.

I'm thinking to-night of the hour, sweet wife,
You plighted your troth to me,
'Neath the arching elm tree's shade, sweet wife,
Ever my true love to be.

I'm thinking to-night of the time, sweet wife,
Your hand enfolded in mine,
For good or for ill, forever, sweet wife,
We vowed at the altar's shrine.

I remember the light in thine eye, sweet wife,
That mirrored thy true heart's love,
And the dark glossy braids of thy hair, sweet wife,
Crowning thy brow above.

I see thee to-night by my side, sweet wife,
And "Babie" with eyes of blue,
Her soft dimpled cheek against thine own, sweet wife,
Loving and tender and true.

And mine eyes grow dim as I gaze, sweet wife,
While the heart goes out in prayer;
"Our Father," who gave thee, in love, sweet wife,
Save thee from sorrow and care. CLAUDE.

Correspondence.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

MR. EDITOR:—We send you greeting. Always welcome, now doubly so because of present surroundings. We wish you cool ice, cool breezes, in fact everything in that line, most desirable, with the exception of cool friends. In this land where we dip butter with a spoon, and fleas and musquitos are as thick as ever the locusts in Egypt, we often turn our eyes with an earnest longing toward the North Pole, forgetting that in heretic New England even, sultry days and hot nights may be found. In *imagination* only, have we indulged in strawberries and cream, feasted on rich, rare black cherries, ripe red currants, or stretched forth the hand toward the early summer apples. We have felt these sunny skies, sailed on these muddy blue waters, heard the singing birds, gazed on the evergreen trees and beautiful flowers, threaded our way through narrow, sandy streets, over plank roads, and followed the cartpath and squirrel track into the country. We have rode in all sorts of vehicles, from the hack and ambulance to the mule cart, and rattled our bones in rickety cars over rattling rails. The country is wild even to the extreme. This in part is owing to the plantations being large, a certain part cultivated a few years and then left to rest, which in the meantime grows up to weeds and straggling bushes, while another portion is cultivated. The eye looks in vain for the nice greensward and well kept fields of the Northern farmer. No fences, for negroes were cheaper than fences, and ditches mark the boundary of plantations. Plantation houses when seen at a distance seem splendid, magnificent; but when beneath their shadow, we often quoted Campbell,

"Distance lends enchantment to the view."

To be sure there was timber enough, and it was large enough, on the outside, but then it was mostly *outside*,—verandahs. The inside often as innocent of paint as can well be imagined; the outside's dazzling whiteness a coat of whitewash. The live oak is the common shade tree on plantations. Its gnarled trunk and wide spread branches draped with silvery moss give it a venerable appearance; but to our eye is not as handsome, or graceful, as the drooping elm or tall stately maple of New England.

Southern villages are collections of houses promiscuously strewed about to suit the whims of the villagers, no one consulting the taste of his neighbor in locating his dwelling. We do not propose to describe Charleston, but point out a few of its peculiarities. First, its streets are extremely narrow, especially the business streets. The houses, with a few honorable exceptions, seem run in the same mould or made after the same pattern. Then the incongruity of taste displayed in white marble steps to inferior looking houses; and trim stately mansions in the midst of small, dirty, unsightly dwellings. Can it be to show their superiority by the way of contrast? The high black board fences and solid brick walls which enclose the houses and grounds give a prison-like aspect to the surroundings, and make the gloomy streets still gloomier. "Nigger proof," these fences are called, where the master locked his own slaves in, and all others out. The public buildings, churches, halls, hotels, hospitals, etc., are built of Southern brick, which is by no means handsome, and to hide the defects, are plastered on the outside with cement, and painted, some white, but usually brown, in imitation of brown sandstone. Huge pillars of the same material and "done" after the same manner, support the porticos, and add much to the beauty and grandeur of these buildings. The exception to the general rule is the United States Custom House, not yet finished. It is built of a kind of white marble. The outside stairs with the pillars at their base, are granite. The second story is quite surrounded with pillars and ornamented chapiters. When completed it will be an ornament to the city. Almost too bad it couldn't be a "Confederate States" Custom House, built by Uncle Sam's money, isn't it?

Would any of your readers like to come South to partake of the early fruits and vegetables? Let us say to them, now, while you are luxuriating on fruits and vegetable with a reasonable prospect of a good store in cool cellars for future use,—ours are (to use a Southern phrase) "done gone," as nothing of the like keeps in this hot climate. We have Irish potatoes now from New Jersey. Sweet potatoes are in the market at eight dollars a bushel, and have been as high as sixteen. For our own taste and all practical purposes give us the apple, instead of the orange. We would say, however, for the benefit of the Shakers or live Yankees, that sweet corn and marrow fat peas have not been invented down here yet, inventions and improvements not being in fashion. The Flora of the South is too overgrown to come up to our idea of the beautiful.

We have seen Southern society with its mask off; have heard the awful cry of the negro being placed on an equal "foot-n" with white men; query, wonder where the white man's "foot-n" is, who has from a dozen to forty children by his slaves!! Have seen the poor whites, dirty, filthy, wretched, too lazy to work, but not *too proud to beg;* indeed we could almost believe it was "me trade." We have seen the aristocratic ladies of this city with their noses at the angle of forty-five degrees, because a Yankee passed by. The "lords of creation" are pickled through and through with tobacco. Chew and smoke, smoke and chew, is the order of the day from the beardless boy to the aged grey-beard. Pools of tobacco juice cover the sidewalks of the business streets. Why don't you go out more and take the air, walk especially on King and Meeting Streets, and see the host of pretty things for sale? was the question put the other day. Couldn't do it, we replied. Didn't enjoy walking where we had to keep our handkerchief crammed into our mouth, to keep the dinner down.

We often smile in a quiet way while reading Northern papers on "reconstruction." Here is some of our experience with a Southern Presiding Elder. "You can have us all back into the old church if you will only do the right thing by us. But we will never come back under the rules prescribed by your last General Conference. First, you require us to unbishop our good, holy, godly bishops. We will never submit to it. Secondly, you require unconditional loyalty to the country. After hesitating—well, perhaps we may do that, as we have *taken* the *oath* of allegiance. Thirdly, you require us to subscribe to your rule and chapter on slavery; and this we can never do. For we believe, that if slavery is not a divine institution, it was *permitted* by God, and what he permits cannot be *sin*. The Old and the New Testaments everywhere recognize and sanction slavery, and gives rules to regulate it." Then, said he, "I believe that slavery is the best condition for the negro; and that a slave is the highest type of an African; and slavery in some form we *shall have* here in the South." Now you dear, generous, magnanimous Northern Methodist, as your Southern brethren have never been in the wrong, and never did anything wrong, just get down on your knees, and make your humble confession and prepare to swallow the *lion* which is to be rebaptized *kitten*, and then like the prophet, after he had swallowed the roll,—say, "It was in my mouth sweet as honey," no matter about its effect in the "belly."

We have seen *some* of the effects of slavery. Have heard *some* of its tales until indignation burned not only our cheek, but down deep in the heart. We have nothing to say of the branding iron, as it seethed and burned into the tender flesh; we will not write of the cruel bloodhound who "tracked the game" and did not give o'er until the chains were riveted anew, if no other torture awaited the flying fugitive; it would be worse than useless in us to attempt a description of the lash, which left its victim's back ragged with clotted gore and mangled flesh. But there is a *page* of slavery, as yet *unwritten*. No mortal pen has, or ever will, dare to write it. It may, perhaps it has been hinted at; the faintest glimmerings of its outlines may here and there be seen; but as I have said before, no human hand has or will be bold enough to tear the veil away and let it stand unmasked before the world. Did I say unwritten? I am mistaken. If God's word be true, it is all written. And in that last great day when the books shall be opened, and this page unsealed, an assembled Universe will stand abashed and amazed before its terrible revelations! With Wesley we exclaim, "American Slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun; the hotbed of every crime." New England mothers, place your hand on the heads of your sons and daughters, and make them swear eternal hatred to human bondage. And now, Mr. Editor, as every sermon has a conclusion, we may conclude by saying, if any wants to know how to appreciate good society, read with a spasmodic affection of the heart and eyes, the notices of Temperance Conventions, Sunday School Picnics, Anniversaries of Literary Institutions, and above all the precious Camp Meetings, just come down South and stay two years or more.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 18. M. S. L.

For Zion's Herald.

CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION IN MOBILE.

The leading object of the Association was to labor for the good of the army and navy; next to that, to do what we could for the wants of the people of the country where we were; especially to obtain information in regard to their spiritual condition, that we might report correctly to our friends at home.

We deemed it advisable that one of our number should preach each week as a part of the exercises of the Association. Accordingly notice was given, and Chaplain Walter, of the 20th Wisconsin Regiment, preached in the room where we held our meetings. It proved to be such a success that we caused notice to be given in one of the daily papers that Chaplain Lewis, of the 46th Illinois Regiment, would preach the next week; but when the time came to commence the service, we found the doors fastened against us. However, means were found to enter for that evening. A committee of the Association waited on the pastor of the church to ascertain the cause of the doors being closed, which they learned to be because of our anti-slavery sentiments. Leave was granted by the pastor, reluctantly, to continue the use of the house for chaplains' meetings; but we had no more preaching there, and when we went to the house for our regular Monday morning meeting, July 10th, we found the house finally shut against us. We had been separately cautioned by the pastor of this church against introducing abolitionism into our meetings; and we learned when the door was shut, that in his view we had sinned out our day of grace.

We held our last meeting in the rooms of the Christian Commission. The General commanding the post was willing to give us possession of a church, but by the reason of the disbanding of the army, our numbers were becoming small, and it was thought to be the better way not to take forcible possession of a place of worship unless we had men to maintain service each week.

During the two months these meetings of the chaplains were in operation, much information that is reliable was obtained. One member could positively know but little, but when all had contributed their mite, much that was of interest was obtained, especially in regard to the relative condition of the white and colored people, their feelings in respect to the United States Government, and their expectations and prospects for the future.

The South, as a field of missionary operation, was duly considered. The education of the negroes was carefully discussed, also their ability to take care of themselves. About this last question there was no doubt; but about another, strange as it may seem, there *was doubt;* that is, whether a large number of the whites can take care of themselves and keep from starvation. Some facts and statistics which we propose to give hereafter, will show that there is a cause for anxiety in regard to the fact that the U. S. Commissary Department is furnishing such a large amount of rations to the destitute; but more than all is it a cause of anxiety that these whites seem to have no hope or ambition for the future, their only thought being to get something to eat from day to day. B.

Children.

PRAYER FOR GRACE.

O, what can little hands do
To please the King of heaven?
The little hands some work may try
To help the poor in misery—
Such grace to mine be given.

O, what can little lips do
To please the King of heaven?
The little lips can praise and pray,
And gentle words of kindness say—
Such grace to mine be given.

O, what can little eyes do
To please the King of heaven?
The little eyes can upward look,
Can learn to read God's holy book—
Such grace to mine be given.

O, what can little hearts do
To please the King of heaven?
Young hearts, if God his Spirit send,
Can love and trust their Saviour, Friend—
Such grace to mine be given.

Though small is all that we can do
To please the King of heaven,
When hearts, and hands, and lips unite
To serve the Saviour with delight,
They are most precious in his sight—
Such grace to mine be given.

A THORN IN THE PILLOW.

Walter could not sleep. The curtain was drawn aside from the window, and through the opening he could see the stars,—a pleasant sight at other times, but now they all seemed to look sadly down on him. He heard the sound of the waterfall up by the old mill, and though he often said its murmuring was like music, and helped him to go to sleep every night, yet now it disturbed him: it was like the voices of people talking low together, and about him, too; and he wished he could stop it.

He turned his pillow over, and tried to arrange the quilt better; but his kind mother had done everything that could be done to make her boy's bed comfortable before she left him for the night, and all the changes he made brought no rest. He had never been so uneasy on that bed.

What was the matter with Walter? There was *a little thorn in his pillow*—not just like those you see on thorn bushes, but a kind which gives one even more pain than they can. And how came it there? Perhaps we shall learn from Walter. He heard the pleasant voices of the family in the parlor below. "I ought to tell mother," he thought; "but I don't want to."

The waterfall kept on murmuring, and he could almost hear himself accused of something in the sound. The stars looked in at the window more sadly than before. Walter thought again, "I ought to tell her, and I will!"

He got up from his bed, went gently down the stairs, and tapping at the parlor door, called for his mother. She came, wondering what brought her boy there when she had supposed he was sleeping quietly. At his request she went back with him, and Walter confessed; "I promised you I wouldn't take any more fruit this morning, mother; but after you left the table, I *did* take a bunch of grapes and three apples, and hid them in my box in the nursery, and there they are now. I'm sorry, mother, and I want you to forgive me. I couldn't go to sleep, because I had disobeyed you, and told a lie too."

This was the thorn. The grapes and apples—disobedience and falsehood—had set it in his pillow. As his mother laid her hand lovingly upon his head after this confession, and told him she freely forgave him, and that she was glad her son had not concealed this wrong-doing from her, the tears of penitence began to fall. Walter knew he had sinned against another dear Friend of children, and kneeling by his mother he asked forgiveness of Jesus. He asked that Friend evermore to be his guide, and help him to overcome whenever tempted. His mother snugly tucked him into bed once more. The stars twinkled brightly. The waterfall sang its good night song, and Walter slept—for the little thorn was gone out of his pillow.

Did any of you ever have such thorns in your pillows? I am afraid so. That which seems a very small sin is apt to plant them; and disobedience to dear parents, and unkind words, have perhaps set more thorns in little children's pillows than anything else. It may be that some are growing in your pillow to-day. Think a moment. If any are there, try to get them out *now.* Don't wait, as Walter did, till you lay your head down on them to night.—*The Quiver.*

THE HEAVENLY HOME.

We must be prepared for the company of heaven, as well as for its employments, if we would be happy there. It is not the walls of the building in which we live that makes our earthly home, but the company of those we love.

A little boy, about five years old, was returning from school one day. He bounded into the house, exclaiming, as he hung his hat up in the entry, "This is my home! this is my home!"

A lady, on a visit to his mother, was sitting in the parlor. She said to him, "Willie, the house next door is just the same as this. Suppose you go in there and hang your hat up in the entry, wouldn't that be your home as much as this?"

"No, ma'am," said Willie, very earnestly, "it would not."

"Why not?" asked the lady. "What makes this house more your home than that?"

Willie had never thought of this before. But after a moment's pause, he ran up to his mother, and throwing his arms round her neck, he said, "Because my dear mother lives here."

It is the presence and company of those we love which makes our earthly home; and it is just so with our heavenly home.

A little Sunday School boy lay upon his dying bed. His teacher sat at the bedside, holding the hand of his scholar.

"I'm going home to heaven," said the little fellow.
"Why do you call heaven your home?" asked the teacher.

"Because Jesus is there."

This dear child loved Jesus. He felt that it was the presence and company of Jesus that would make heaven feel like home to him. This would make him happy there. And if we love Jesus as we ought, we shall feel so too. When we think of him we shall be ready to say

'Tis where thou art is heaven to me,
And heaven without thee cannot be.

INGRATITUDE TO PARENTS.

There is a proverb that "a father can more easily maintain six children, than six children one father." Luther relates this story:

There was once a father who gave up everything to his children—his house, his fields, his goods—and expected for this the children would support him; but after he had been some time with the son, the latter grew tired of him, and said to him, "Father, I have had a son born to me this night, and there, where your arm-chair stands, the cradle must come; will you not, perhaps, go to my brother, who has a large room?" After he had been some time with the second son, he also grew tired of him, and said, "Father, you like a warm room, and that hurts my head. Won't you go to my brother, the baker?" The father went, and after he had been some time with the third son, he also found him troublesome, and said to him, "Father, the people run in and out here all day, as if it were a pigeon-house, and you cannot have your noonday sleep; would you not be better off at my sister Kate's, near the town wall?" The old man remarked to himself, "Yes, I will do so; I will go and try it with my daughter." She grew weary of him, and she was always so fearful, when her father went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to descend the steep stairs; and at her sister Elizabeth's there were no stairs to descend, as she lives on the ground floor. For the sake of peace the old man assented, and went to the other daughter; but after some time she, too, became tired of him, and told him, by a third person, that her house near the water was too damp for a man who suffered with the gout, and her sister, the grave digger's wife, at St. John's, had much drier lodgings. The old man himself thought she was right, and went one side the gate to his youngest daughter Helen; but after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather, "Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth, that there was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs." These words broke the old man's heart, so that he sunk back in his chair and died.

ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE—A WORD TO BOYS.

A writer in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks:

"Boys, listen! The first thing you want to learn, to develop what force there is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say: Turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys, and teach them to 'depend on self, and not on father.' If a boy is thrown upon his own resources at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose, and he fights the battle of life single-handed up to manhood, and don't develop more than an average share of executive ability, then there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn 'to plough, and sow, and reap, and mow,' but this can all be done with machines and horses, and man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary every such word as fail, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plough, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see if it is straight; 'don't be consistent, but be simply true.' If you go out 'to see a reed shaken by the wind,' it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence."—*Phrenological Journal.*

WHICH WAS THE RICHER?

I watched by the bedside of a sick man surrounded by every luxury, with kind friends to smooth his pillow, and anticipate every wish. The most skillful physicians hung over him, for he had gold, and lands, and immense wealth. But he was not at peace with God. In the intervals of delirium, he would earnestly implore for life, for mercy, for space to repent.

I left him, and met "old Jacob," a negro of more than fourscore, crippled and in deep poverty. He had outlived every member of his family but one, and she was a sore trial. Even the rude abode he occupied scarce deserved the name of home. Yet, in the midst of all, he was a true Christian. He had but just arisen from a sick bed where he had been prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism. Said I, "Well, Jacob, how are you?" "Pretty well, thank God, massa, only a little pain in my joints; the Lord is very good to poor old Jacob."—*The British Workman.*

BIRTHDAYS—DON'T FORGET THEM.

Young reader, the editor wishes to whisper a word in your ear. Johnnie, Mary, or whatever your name is, come near, just a minute. The whispered part is in italics. *After reading the following short paragraph on "birthdays," take it to father and mother and ask them to read it. If either has not time or inclination to do it, read it to them yourself, in the sweetest manner possible.* That's all; you may go now:

"Birthdays are great events to children. For one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket or trowsers with pockets, or the first pair of boots, are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside "little Charlie," who is "six to-day," and is soon "going to be a man." Fathers, who have half-a-dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birthdays; they come too often; sometimes when they are busy, and sometimes when they are "nervous;" but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their pet Susy, or Harry, years afterward when, away from the hearthstone, they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the, perhaps, weary round of life, or to wish them, in old-fashioned phrase, "many happy returns of their birthday," they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parent's privilege."

Miscellany.

AN ICE FACTORY.

We paid a visit, day before yesterday, says the *New Orleans Times*, to the ice factory, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas Streets, and are indebted to one of the members of the firm of Chas. A. Hensler & Co., for the pleasure of inspecting the same.

They are turning out about two hundred pounds per hour of ice, equal to any ever manufactured by dame Nature herself. The entire strength of the machinery does not exceed two-horse power, and consumes about two-thirds of a cord of wood and one pound of coke in twenty-four hours. The process of manufacture is quite simple. A large retort contains concentrated aqua ammonia, which, being moderately heated, passes in the form of gas, through a worm surrounded by a bath of water of the temperature of the atmosphere, and there by pressure it is liquified. This liquid gas is then passed in very small quantities through a worm in a bath of highly concentrated salt, where it is volatilized. To acquire that state it is obliged to deprive the bath of all its caloric. By constant passage through the worm the temperature of the bath is reduced from 15 to 25 degrees below zero—centigrade. The ice is formed in moulds. We saw large piles composed of it, each block measuring twenty-seven inches in length, nine in width, and about three inches in thickness. A visitor to this establishment can almost realize an Esquimaux's conception of heaven, which is to sit without breeches on a cloud and suck icicles.

GEN. C. B. FISK ON TEMPERANCE.

The following is an extract from a letter from Maj. Gen. Fisk to Dr. Chickering, and read at the recent Saratoga Convention:

You say that slavery is dead. I hope it is; but I would like to see the twenty-seven (27) necessary pall-bearers present themselves at the funeral of the great barbarism, and bear its loathsome carcass away *forever*. If Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware would only come into the Union and walk in that procession, what a "marching on it would be I wish intemperance the world over was as near its decease as this other enemy. Stir up the people! Organize the three great arms of the service and push them into the field—the Christian Pulpits, the Christian Women, the Children (God bless them)—move immediately upon the enemy's works, and keep moving and fighting it out on that line, no matter how many summers it takes. May the blessing of our heavenly Father be upon your coming together. The cause for which you meet is second to none other.

MOLASSES FROM INDIAN CORN.

A discovery has been made, according to a report in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of a way of making molasses from maize or Indian corn, the quality of which is not inferior to that extracted from the best cane, not liable to fermentation, and of good flavor, body, color and saccharine properties. The *Democrat* speaks of the cheap rate at which the article can be furnished, and adds:

"From one bushel of grain three gallons of molasses can be extracted, at least. The market value, therefore, of the corn staple of our own fields will decide the quotations of molasses, and preclude the possibility of these prime necessaries from presenting, as has often been the case, a wide difference in prices. Indeed, the farmer is thus made the recipient of the additional advantage and profit of raising his own saccharine, and saved the trouble and expense of making an exchange of products through commercial channels for the purpose."

INSTINCT AND INTELLIGENCE.

Recently I sat by the window reading, and looking out chanced to see a spider, on the outside, weaving his net. I forgot my book and watched him for two hours, struck with the knowing way in which he performed his work. First, he fastened his long ropes like the cables of a suspension bridge, then drew cords from one to the other, intersecting each other in one point like the spokes of a wheel. These served both as supports for the net and as telegraph wires, by which, when sitting at the centre, he would receive intelligence of the capture of any insect. Now, going to the outer edge, he went with another thread from spoke to spoke, fastening it at each one with a little gluten, till, completing the circuit, he had made a many-sided polygon. He went rapidly round and round, fastening these threads at equal distances, till so near the centre that the converging threads were too close together to allow a fly to go through. He then rested in the centre, waiting for a dispatch from some quarter, a tremulous motion of a cord, to show that a victim was caught.

How wonderful is the instinct of these little creatures. So with the bee. The honey-comb is so constructed as to give the greatest strength with the least material, and afford the most room in each cell. Each hive is an empire with one absolute monarch, each inmate having his proper place and duty. The order that prevails is incredible. Always, the animals which have the least intelligence show the most wonderful instinct. The dog, the horse, and the elephant, show no such skill as the spider and the bee. Man, the wisest of all, is very bungling in his attempts, and must try again and again. Why has God made the lower animals to excel in this? Is it not to teach the superiority of His wisdom to ours? The bee and spider are guided by His wisdom; we by our own. Though possessing intelligence and a free will, we are constantly compelled to see how far these poor little creatures, acting by His guidance, transcend our best efforts, how His wisdom excels ours.—*New York Observer.*

PROFESSING CHRISTIANS, BEWARE.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in a letter to the New York *Evangelist* from Saratoga, August 18th, gives the following:

"This morning Saratoga was startled by the suicide of one of the hotel guests, who flung himself out of the window during the night in a drunken debauch! The town is shocked, as well it may be. Yet hundreds of private Christians, and not a few clergymen have been here, who do not hesitate to take their glass of wine, and thus directly aid and keep up the social drinking usages of which this poor creature was a victim. Until the pulpit and the Sunday School deal more faithfully with the bottle, and Christians make a conscience of rebuking the drinking customs, no National Temperance Conventions or legal statutes will be of much avail. At the late excellent Convention in this town, the prevailing impression was—Let the pulpit speak as Lyman Beecher, Albert Barnes and Alonzo Potter spoke, and let the doctors cease to prescribe alcoholic stimulants so freely, and two grand essentials are gained in the temperance reform."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

An old lady kept a shop in a row of houses bordering on La Place St. Michel, in Paris. She was generally known to have a quantity of money in the house. She had only one servant, a boy who had been with her for a long time. She slept at the back of the shop on the ground floor, and the boy on the fourth story, which could only be approached from outside the house. He used to lock up the shop at night and carry away the key. One morning the door was observed to be open earlier than usual—and as no one was seen moving, some of the neighbors looked in. The door was not broken. They found the old lady dead in her bed, having received several wounds, as it seemed, from a knife, and a knife covered with blood was lying in the middle of the shop floor. In one hand of the corpse was a thick lock of hair, and in the other hand a cravat. The knife and cravat undoubtedly belonged to the shop-boy, and the lock of hair exactly resembled his. He was charged with the crime and confessed it, and was broken on the wheel. A short time afterwards another boy, in a wine-shop near, being taken up for another offense, on his death-bed confessed to the crime. He was well acquainted with the shop boy accused of the crime, and often dressed his hair. He had, little by little, collected enough of hair from the comb he used to make into a stout lock, and he had put it into the deceased's hand. He had procured one of the other boy's cravats and his knife, and he had taken in wax an impression of the key.—*Westminster Review.*

TO SAVE ICE FROM MELTING.

A German chemist publishes the following simple method of preserving small quantities of ice, which he has practised with success: Put the ice in a deep dish or jug, cover it with a plate, and place the vessel on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, by this means excluding the external air. Feathers are well known bad conductors of heat, and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. Dr. Schwartz states that he has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days. The plan is simple, and within the reach of every household."

IS EVERY SEVENTH YEAR A WET YEAR?

Last winter several letters were received by the Agricultural Department from Western farmers, predicting that the present season would be a wet one, because there had occurred a series of wet years of every seventh year, and the last one of these being in 1858, the year of 1865 would be the next one. This season has fulfilled these predictions, for in the West it has been very wet in the plowing, planting and harvesting operations of the farm, and in the East more than usually wet. Is there, then, such a recurrence of rains every seventh year as to justify the opinion expressed in these letters?—*Journal.*

Biographical.

LUTHER BLACKWELL, of Patten, Me., died July 30th, aged 46 years. For twenty-three years he uniformly maintained an exemplary piety. As a citizen and a Christian he was modest and retiring. Those who knew him best, esteemed and loved him most. Quietly passing the journey of life, he elicited less of notoriety than many whose influence for good was much less than his. But when it was announced that he was gone, the universal remark was, "A good man has fallen, and our loss is great." From the beginning of his short but severe sickness he was conscious that the time of his departure was at hand. He diligently improved the brief period remaining in counseling those who called to see him, to prepare for heaven. And after an affectionate adieu to his much-loved companion and three loving children, he calmly and triumphantly passed away. M. PALMER.

Sherman, Aug. 18th.

MRS. CAROLINE STONE died in South Danvers, aged 50 years, after a severe, protracted, and exceedingly painful sickness. For more than a year wasting away, under the ravages of cancer, she has looked death calmly in the face. One of the earliest members of our church in this place, she has been identified with its entire history. Quiet and unassuming in manner, ever distrustful of self, her inner life rarely found expression *in words.* But in the homes of suffering and poverty, comforting the bereaved, smoothing the dying pillow, helping and cheering everywhere, with gentle sympathy and self-sacrificing effort, she has coined her faith into action, and made it incarnate in her life. And so, following the beautiful steps of her Saviour, her closing hours were peaceful. A true friend, a good wife, a faithful Christian, she has gone to her undoubted reward. S. B. SWEETSER.

WIDOW STATIRA P. FILES died in Portland, May 6th, aged 80. She was born in Buxton, and experienced religion in Gorham, in early life. For sixty years she had been a consistent and devoted member of the church, shedding the light of a pure example on all around. The last fifteen years she has been an invalid, enjoying but few of the means of grace, yet always patient, submissive and trustful, exhibiting the power of supporting faith. Her death was peaceful, and her memory is precious. C. F. ALLEN.

HANNAH M. BAILEY, wife of Russell E. Bailey, died Aug. 17th, aged 51 years and 2 months. Her health had been feeble for several years, with consumptive tendencies. Immediately preceding her death, however, she was sick about a week with typhoid fever. Her life was pure, gentle, holy. She consecrated herself to Christ in youth, and since, so lived as often to elicit the remark, "O what a good woman she is." Her experience was not characterized by exultant victories, but by a pure meekness and earnest devotion to Christ which made her less attractive and threw a charm around the religion she professed. In her last sickness, when not deprived of reason, she breathed forth touching expressions of praise and trust in Christ. Her death is a severe affliction to the bereaved family, but "sufficient grace" granted, the remembrance of her life, and the blessed thought of her sure entrance to heaven render the grief in a great measure a "sweet sadness." All feel the force of her godly life, and with hearts deeply affected by her death are led to think more about heaven, to which she so clearly pointed the way.

Middlefield, Conn. S. K. SMITH.

POLLY ROBINSON, wife of Andrew P. Robinson, died in Eustis Plantation, Me., of heart disease, Aug. 13, aged 50 years and 11 months. She gave her heart to God during a gracious revival, in the town of Salem, under the labors of Bro. Thurston. On the morning of the 13th of August, she told her husband if it was God's will, she would rather die and go and be with her Saviour, than live longer. She soon after fell asleep, during which her spirit took its flight to the upper world. She was a good mother, a kind and obliging neighbor. She leaves a husband and a large family of children to mourn her loss. JOHN R. MASTERMAN.

Freeman, Me., Aug. 21.

Advertisements.

ORGAN FOR SALE. A First Class Organ, now in use in the North Russell Street M. E. Church, may be bought cheap if applied for immediately. For particulars and terms, apply to C. B. RICE,
June 14 Sup. Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

G. W. STEARNS, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, 161 Chesnut, corner of Fourth Street, CHELSEA, MASS.
Visiting Hours, from 8 to 12, A. M.; from 3 to 6, P. M.
Special Calls attended at any Hour. 3mos June 21

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER, 7 Congress St. and 2 Congress Square.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Railroad, Bank, Manufacturing and all other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
July 12 6mos

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS of the CHOICE FRUITS, SPICES, &C.
LEMON, VANILLA, ORANGE, ROSE, ALMOND, TRUE CINNAMON, JAMAICA GINGER, NUTMEG, CLOVE, &C.
Lovers of Choice Flavors
FIND THAT THEIR
GREAT STRENGTH AND STRICT PURITY
RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL THOSE
WHO WISH THE BEST,
AND THOSE
WHO WISH TO ECONOMISE.
THEIR GREAT SUCCESS is simply because
One Third of the quantity is more than equal to the ordinary Flavoring Extracts, and they are the
True, Rich Flavor of the Fruits.
They make Delicious Ice Cream.
They make Excellent Pastry.
They are an important part in Custards, Blanc Mange, and other Cookery.
DEALERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM, AND SAY "THEY BELIEVE NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."
REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS
FOR THE FLAVORS.

Gov. SAML. CONY of Maine.	Prof. NOAH PORTER, Yale College.
Gov. JOS. A. GILMORE of N.H.	WM. B. SPRAGUE, D.D., of Albany, N. Y.
Gov J. G. SMITH of Vt.	Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb), the editor and author.
Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW of Mass.	Hon. GEO. ASHMUN of Mass.
Gov. JAMES Y. SMITH of R. I.	Hon. E. D. BEACH, of Mass.
Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Conn.	A. F. WILMARTH, Esq., Vice President of Home Insurance Company, New York City.
G. & C. MERRIAM, the well-known Publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.	
Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale College.	

And other names very widely known. Also, Proprietors of some of the BEST HOTELS in this country, and well known Dealers, who seek the Best. See Circular of References.
☞ SOLD BY GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

TOILET ARTICLE NO. 3.
Colton's Fragrant Glycerine Compound.
A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.
For all Seasons of the Year. Healing and Soothing.
PLEASANT TO USE AND A FINE PERFUME.
REMOVES Eruptions and Roughness of the Skin, Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Chapped Face, Lips and Hands, almost like MAGIC.
Is highly medicated, yet free from every article injurious to the skin.
As a *Cosmetic to Soften, Whiten and Beautify the Skin it is Unequaled. Try it.*

COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLES, NOS. 1 and 2.
COLTON'S TONIC ELIXIR,
PREPARED FROM
CALISAYA AND PERUVIAN BARKS, GOLDEN SEAL WORMWOOD, VALERIAN,
and others of the choicest Vegetable Medicines.
A PURE VEGETABLE CORDIAL,
TO STRENGTHEN AND INVIGORATE OLD OR YOUNG, AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.
TONICS FOR THE STOMACH.
A gentle Laxative for the Bowels, and Quieting Medicine for Nervous Systems.
It Cures Spring and Summer Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Fever and Ague, Bilious Headache and all Biliousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c.

PREPARED BY J. W. COLTON, CHEMIST,
Who has been for years experimenting and preparing Toilet and Medicinal Articles. They are carefully prepared. TRY THEM.
Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.
M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont Street, Boston.
GILMAN BROTHERS, 109 Milk Street, Boston.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., corner of William and Beekman Streets, New York City. 1mo Aug 23

BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY. (Founded 1799) This School, situated in the beautiful and healthy village of Bridgewater, will commence the Fall Term Sept. 12th, in charge of HORACE M. WILLARD, Principal. Particular attention given to young men fitting for college, or for business.
Address J. E. CRANE, Bridgewater, Mass.
Aug 23 3t

DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has demonstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thousand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this important fact. The world is progressing. God through *human instrumentalities* is giving freedom to millions. Will he forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled.
The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR. BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of families. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the knowledge of the patient.
Call and see the letters and recommendations, or enclose stamp for circular.
N. B. Do not call it "*humbug*" until you have inquired into its merits. tf April 12

HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable.

No.			Cents.
1	Cures	FEVERS, Congestion and Inflammations,	25
2	"	WORMS, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, &c.,	25
3	"	CRYING-Colic, Teething of Infants,	25
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5	"	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting,	25
7	"	COUGHS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,	25
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9	"	HEADACHES, Sick-Headache, or Vertigo,	25
10	"	DYSPEPSIA, Weak Stomach, Costiveness,	25
11	"	SUPPRESSED, Scanty or Painful Periods,	25
12	"	WHITES, Profuse Periods,	25
13	"	CROUP, Difficult Breathing,	25
14	"	SALT-RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15	"	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever Agues,	50
17	"	PILES, Internal or External,	50
18	"	OPHTHALMY, Sore, Inflamed Eyes,	50
19	"	CATARRH, Acute Chronic Influenza,	50
20	"	WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic,	50
21	"	ASTHMA, Difficult Breathing,	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing,	50
23	"	SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,	50
24	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, Physcial Weakness,	50
25	"	DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions,	50
26	"	SEA-SICKNESS, or sickness from riding,	50
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel, Renal Calculi,	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Emissions, &c.,	1 00
29	"	SORE MOUTH, or Canker of Adults or Children,	50
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed,	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms,	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitations,	1 00
33	"	EPILEPSY, and Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34	"	DIPHTHERIA and Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book,	$10 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book,	6 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book,	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Case with Book and 10 vials,	10 00
Single vials, and directions,	1 00

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
For sale by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
Jan 25 1y

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STERLING'S
AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
It prevents or stops the Hair from falling,
Cleanses,
Beautifies,
Preserves,
and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Sole Proprietors,
115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
March 22 1y

CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION,
AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that has ever been offered.
It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.
A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is nly second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.
Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly alluude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.
We have always been careful to use language in our Circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.
We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.
DIABETES
Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitu ion. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—*the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied;* also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.
CONSTITUTION WATER is, without doubt, the only known remedy for *diabetes*, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, ETC., ETC.
Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONSTITUTION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
There is another class of symptoms arising from irregularities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.
These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *Consumption* finally ends her career.
IRRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF BLADDER.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.
PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861
WM. H. GREGG & CO.
Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which I can recommend in the highest manner:
My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with *Palpitation of the Heart* and *Irritation of the Bladder.* I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said, "*her case was incurable. For,*" said he, "*she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time she commenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and, to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the CONSTITUTION WATER for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.
DR. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love.
Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.
Jan 11 eop

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZAR APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
SALINE APERIENT.
It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE
A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.
It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.
Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.
Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren St., NEW YORK,
AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
May 3 1y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED! Ready in a few days, THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION! Issued by the AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., in two Octavo Vols., 1600 pages, 200 Portraits, Maps, Diagrams, &c. The *first, cheapest* and *best* History published. A rare chance for Agents. New Illustrated Order Book now ready. Terms very liberal.
☞ For Circular, terms, &c., write to E. G. STORKE, AUBURN, N. Y. 5t Aug 30

TEACHER. A situation as Teacher is desired by a gentleman who has taught Common English, Mathematics and Bookkeeping, in Wilbraham Academy five years, and a Grammar School one year. Would prefer to commence about the middle of September. Best of references given.
Address REV. O. S. HOWE, BERLIN, MASS.
Aug 30 3t

Advertisements.

MUSICAL LEAVES, FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Stiff Covers, $30 per 100. 40 Cents Each. 100 8vo. Pages Semi-Nonpareil Music.
This new and popular Sabbath School Singing Book contains all those Songs lately sung by the author, PHILIP PHILLIPS, in presence of our late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and his Cabinet, (with a request from the President to repeat some of them,) at the great Anniversaries of the U. S. Christian Commission, held in the hall of Representatives at Washington, and also at the Academies of Music in Philadelphia and New York, and the principal cities throughout the West. The book contains more than one hundred other new and stirring Songs, especially designed for the Sabbath School, and wisely adapted to elevate, teach, and promote spiritual singing, with a fine variety of Hymns and Tunes, appropriate for Sabbath School Concerts, Missionary Meetings, Anniversaries, Temperance, National, etc., etc.
We have, and are constantly receiving, testimonials from the most prominent journals and distinguished Sabbath School men, who recommend this book in the *highest terms*, and as being free from all light music, comprising the higher order of Songs, with a view of meeting more perfectly the present wants of the Sabbath School for these eventful and stirring times.
They can be obtained as follows:
J. P. MAGEE, Boston, Mass.
At the Publishers,' PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., Cincinnati.
CARLTON & PORTER, New York.
J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., Philadelphia.
And at most of the Bookstores throughout the country.
☞ Send for specimen. 40c. per copy.
Aug 9 cowtf

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS Disease may be found in the use of
PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
PERRY DAVIS. Sir:—Although personally a stranger to you, yet the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Toothache, &c., *there is nothing better than the Pain Killer.* I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using up two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes intervals, in a wine glass full of warm water.
I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera. Traveling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a *sovereign remedy;* one teaspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at most *half a day.* My brothers in the ministry have used it with much success in various diseases.
I have heard many cases the country over, of dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth, it would stop the toothache.
Gratitude and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.
D. T. TAYLOR, JR.,
Minister of the Gospel.
DEAR SIR:—You recollect when I saw you in New London in January last, my expressing to you my most sanguine expectations that DAVIS' PAIN KILLER would have a tremendous sale in the West this season, and my anticipations have been more than realized, and the testimony of thousands who have used it has been that they would not be willing to go to bed at night without it in the house.
On the appearance of the Cholera in this city, such was the confidence in the Pain Killer as a remedy, that many who purchased it remarked to me that they had no fears or dread of the Cholera as long as they had the Pain Killer by them, and hundreds took it daily as a preventive, for no persons can have a derangement of the bowels or diarrhœa if they use this medicine. This was the security and confidence of hundreds acquainted with it, and when their friends were attacked with the cholera they would administer the remedy in large quantities internally, and also externally by bathing and rubbing them with it, and in every case when it has been taken in any of the first stages of this disease it has proved successful.
I consider it an infallible remedy. I have not heard of any individual in any family, who used the Pain Killer when attacked, but what speedily recovered.
The clerk informed me that he administered it to persons when cold and in the cramps, and it gave immediate relief, but still it should be given quickly, for when the discharge of "rice water" has begun, the hope of life has fled. Should this disease make its appearance among you, as in all probability it will, be not alarmed; you and all others there have the remedy, and I am confident if the Pain Killer is used, not a death by Cholera will occur in your city.
Respectfully yours,
A. P. WOODWARD.
At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, and with the Pain Killer clear.
Should the diarrhœa or cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.
N. B. Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the Cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two [or more] teaspoonfuls instead of one. eow3mos July 26

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases.
Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yD28

PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Public Halls, Private Residences, &c.
No. 31 JOY'S BUILDING, (81 Washington St.) Boston.
April 19 1y

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WAREROOMS,
No. 544 Washington Street,
(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends. They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention.
Oct 5 1y

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of
$200,000,
and cash assets exceeding
$400,000,
continue to insure against Hazards by Fire, on *Merchandize, Furniture* and other property; also on *Buildings*, for one or five years, not exceeding
$20,000
on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Boston.
DIRECTORS.

Silas Pierce,	John Jeffries, Jr.,	Jacob Sleeper,
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John P. Ober,	Solomon Piper,	Paul Adams,
C. Henry Parker,	Ebenezer Atkins,	Ed. Wigglesworth,
Benj. E. Bates,	Ezra C. Dyer.	Saml. E. Sawyer.

ALBERT BOWKER, President.
IRVING MORSE, Secretary. 1y Feb 22

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston.
Jan 25 1y

PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England States.
These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, and more *simple, easily learned*, and *operated* than any others in use. They will *hem, fell, stitch, run, bind* and *gather*, in the most superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muslin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as elastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
SALESROOM, NO. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.
May 11 1y

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Acquired Capital, $6,030,544.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year,	$1,809,713
Amount of Losses,	376,880
Paid in Dividends the past year,	293,379
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,	3,470,382
" " of Dividends,	2,469,137
Am't rec'd for Interest the past year,	$523,459 05
Am't of Losses (101 lives)	402,700 00
Excess of Interest received over losses,	$120,759 05

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, *Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.*
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30 1y

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.
MORRILL'S PETROLEUM STOVE.
One of the most brilliant triumphs of American genius.
IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS
WITHOUT COAL, WOOD OR GAS!
Does the work *easier, quicker, better*, and with as little expense as any known method; and in its use, without a Radiator, does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room, while it may be used with a Radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and makes no unpleasant smell.
Warerooms, No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.
July 5 3mos

ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at $2.50 per year, *invariably in advance.*

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the *Editor*, and letters on business should be addressed to the *Agent.*

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

☞ We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers *in full*, and the name of the *Post Office* to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

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